THE CONFEDERATE.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1864

Following the unanimity and cordial fraternity which signalized the act of secession on the part of North Carolina, came the election of Representatives to the Confede ate Congress at Richmond;—and in no political action for many years has the absence of party feeling been more clearly demonstrated than was done in this instance. The list ran thus:

George Davis,	W. W. Avery,
W. N. H. Smith,	Thos. Ruffin,
J. M. Morehead,	T. D. McDowell,
R. C. Puryear,	A. W. Venable,
A. T. Davidson,	Burton Craige:

Making an equal number of each from the old political organizations—that no voice of party might utter a complaint. Such was the effect produced by the previous and continuing absence of party, that on the 9th of June, 1861, in anticipation of the election of the 18th, the Standard took up the praise of the Convention and gave credit to the large "majority who were aiming at the good of the State."

It is true intervals of dissension occurred, and the Standard is not free from responsibility for the violent party spirit thereafter engendered, but in November, 1862, recurring to this "era of good feeling," and animated by a laudable and just sense of merit, the legislature in session, by an unanimous vote, accorded its undiminished confidence to President Davis and Governor Vance—thus advancing to a common ground, where loyal sympathy might meet and exchange greetings. And this re-union of all parties, in a published commendation of the two Governments, was approved by the Standard, and carried to the people an omen of unity and concord, at once acceptable and cheering. Why is not this the policy of North Carolina this day? How much more potent does she stand in her strength, when she stands united, when no blemish mars the symmetry of her proportions!

The presence of the invader—his ruthless warfare—his unscrupulous strategy, and his diabolical purpose, invite the junction of all our energies and the union of all our force. The glorious example of our troops—their heroic endurance, their unrepining submission to danger and toil, their bold and patriotic re-enlistment—all appeal against dissension and division. Let the croaker stand abashed in the presence of this unflinching fidelity. Let the weak-kneed borrow muscle and sinew, and s tand firm on the loan from this manly display of fortitude and strength. Let the keen critic, on his fat buttocks, sit silenced before this outburst of sublime inspiration—the extortioner let go his hold, in the face of this wealth of patriotic virtue. Let him who writes words only in censure, and complaint, and despondence, and accusation, and failure, dip his pen in this current of true patriotism, and language of living light, clothing sentiments of hope, encouragement, applause; and success will flash from its point; his heart will be improved; his nature elevated; his country benefitted, and the brave soldier doubly rewarded, in the triumph of his virtue at home and victory upon the field.

Then North Carolina will be re-established in her own good opinion and in the esteem of her sisters. No voice of suspicion will dare assail her. Her record will speak in her behalf, and the nations will say AMEN!—when history writes her renown.

We return thanks to a correspondent for furnishing us with an account of the recent brilliant affair at Smithfield, Va.; but having published full particulars of it already, there is no necessity for a repetition of them. We will be pleased to hear from our friend whenever he has anything to communicate. An unfinished private note in his letter indicates that he intended inclosing money therein. There was none in it when it reached our hands.

The Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, who had charge of the mails on Tuesday last, on which day the *Confederate* did not reach its subscribers, informs us that the entire mail from our office returned *from Richmond*, the next day; and it must have been placed in a bag labeled "Richmond," and thus sent from the Post Office here. We know mistakes are liable to happen in the best regulated establishments, and while we are willing to make all due allowances, we hope all the Post Office employees will try and prevent such annoying errors in future.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.—We are indebted to "the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.," for a file of this interesting little publication for the juveniles of the country. It is especially designed for circulation in Sabbath Schools. It is most admirably adapted to the little ones—is instructive and entertaining, and free from sectarianism, so far as we have been able to discover. *Terms*—20 copies of each monthly issue sent for a year to one address, 40 cents a copy. To all others, 50 cents a year per copy. Address—"Children's Friend, Box 157, Richmond, Va."

THE CAVALRY in Mississippi has been divided into two parts; all north of Grenada and in West Tennessee is under command of Major General Forrest; all so th of an imaginary line running through Grenada east and west and in Louisiana, is under command of Major General S. D. Lee. General Forrest's headquarters will be at Como, in Panola county, and General Lee's at Jackson.

OUR PRESIDENT'S HOME.—The home of President Davis and his brother Joe, in Mississippi, is now in the hands of the Yankees. They have converted it, say their papers, into a negro camp. The estate was once highly improved, but it is now in mournful ruins.—But our President has a home in the hearts of his countrymen that will never be destroyed even by the ravages of time.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864. NO. 3.

The Standard of the 2nd inst., *substitutes* for an ordinary editorial, a Dialogue between two imaginary persons whom it is pleased to style "Conservative" and "Destructive." As perhaps heraf ter the Standard intends to appeal for trial of its sentiments from its editorials to these dialogues, it is well to bestow notice upon them. "Conservative" is undertaking to explain to "Destructive" how that the *Convention* proposed is innocent in its objects, and may be useful in its results, and to this end he sets out with the assurance that it is wanted "mainly for the purpose of taking steps to obtain peace" by negotiating, along with the other States, or joining the common Government in negotiation Unfortunately for "Conservative," *no other State consents* to join it in the movement. So far as the voice of the *other States* are heard through their press and public men, they are wholly opposed to such State action. The common Government does not need the aid of a State Convention, because by the Constitution it already has inserted in it the power of negotiation—not in association with the States, but separately and above them—and s) far as suggestion of terms is concerned, the Government can more readily attain the views of each State through its public presses and representatives in Congress. Besides, the President has made three efforts to negotiate: one by sending two Commissioners; one through an eminent officer whom he sent into the enemy's lines after the battle of Manassas, and the third through Mr. Stephens—all of which efforts were received with contumely by our foes. And since then, the Lincoln Government has not only given no evidence that it would receive a proposition to negotiate, but both its President and Congress have repeatedly declared that they would hear nothing short of abject submission. All this "Conservative" knows to be true. Unless, then, he is prepared to submit to Federal rule—relinquish independence, and receive the yoke—his *Convention steps towards peace* will result in a dead halt.

But "Conservative" does not pretend that separation and independence are the only terms he would receive. By necessary implication he admits there is something short of this that he would accept:—"the very best that we can get"—something less good than we could have gotten "twelve months ago." Now, *anything, no matter what*, short of separation "and independence," involves the destruction of the Confederate Government, and either reconstruction or subjugation. Seeing, then, that the Standard and "Conservative" are twin brothers, united by a chord; when the Standard is willing to take terms, however good—"the very best" short of separation and independence—t e Standard commits itself to one or the other alternative, of reconstruction or subjugation. When to this is added the further opinion of "Conservative," that the proposed Convention is to be a "sovereign power" to protect the State against the encroachments of its own agent; and the other Siamese (the Standard) having already announced that the "people in their sovereign capacity are about to take their affairs into their own hands," and if any law or authority of the Confederate Government stands in the way, "to break it like a pipe-stem"—that the time has arrived "to check the usurpations of the Government," and that North Carolina will only remain true "so long as she remains in the Confederacy;" and when she goes out that the "key-stone will fall and the arch tumble;" when to this is added, that the Convention is to assert that "the suspension of the *habeas corpus* would silence our Judges— o o o —we cannot submit to it;" or "you have destroyed our militia system, o o o and you now propose to conscript all our males from 16 to 50—we cannot submit to that":

When to this it is added, that the enemy deduces from the Standard's writings, that it bears hostility to the Confederacy and is seeking to break it up—and so publishes:

When to this is added that its associates, newly elect to Congress, write that "forbearance towards our Government is no longer a virtue"—that it is a despotism to be resisted, and the time is come, and convention is the mode; and these writings are sent to the Standard for publication, and they are published *with editorial eulogy of the writers*:

When to this is added, that all the meetings assail the Government in like terms as a tyrant and despot—and urge resistance by the exercise of State sovereignty, and in no single instance, by resolution or speaker, is any aid to the Government offered or hinted at:

When to this is added, that deserters—then known to be tories and disloyal—such as Chas. J. Foster, now in Newbern practicing law, who has a professional card referring for his qualifications to the editor of the Standard: when all hail the Standard as their organ and exponent:

When to this is added, the dread and apprehension in which the Standard and its associates are, held by good and loyal papers and good and loyal men in this State and in all the Confederacy:—

When all this is summed up—with the addition that "*Conservative*" and the *Standard*, no longer twins, but now blended into one and the same being—propose to take "*steps*" *to peace* on the terms "the very best (they) can get"—worse "than twelve months ago," perhaps better than twelve months hence.—What can the Standard expect but that *we*, and all reasonable men, should reach the conclusion that it and its Convention mean separation from the Confederacy, and the performance of the "hard work to save slavery on any terms"—or in other words, re-union, if possible, with the enemy.

It is in vain for the Standard to cry persecution. We do not assail it socially, and do not mean to. We condemn threats of personal violence—and in doing so, we are obliged to condemn the Standard, who but the other day threatened some citizen with a mob of its indignant friends. We support the law. At present its arm is withheld. We trust it need not descend on any one. We shall never invoke it but in behalf of the public safety.

As there is no reason for the Standard's cry of persecution, so there is no justice in it. In the course of an editorial life of twenty years the Standard has alike assailed and applauded every man of political fame in North Carolina. It has not hurled its blows against an adversary with mildness; few partizan papers surpassed it in ferocity;—the only solace it can take when it reflects upon its assaults on the good and upright of the State is, that if for party purposes it has assailed one to-day, a change of its position has enabled it to applaud him to-morrow. We do the Standard the justice to believe that *its heart* was no more in one case than in the other—the pen in both instances speaking only the voice of the politician. But the Standard is estopped from crying persecution, by the practice of it for twenty years, on every political man and every political party.

Bright and Brightening.

While dissatisfied and disloyal men at home—men who have not struck a blow at the enemy during the war, but having the opportunity have avoided it, and taken to the wagons—men who have not suffered an exposure—have not felt a want, but have been all the while snugly fixed, out of danger, and are grown fat and sleek—while this class of men are and have been grumbling, complaining and abusing—while they have exerted to their utmost all their powers to discontent and dissatisfy the soldier, and thus open to the enemy the pathway to the vitals of our land—while these baneful persons have been desiring the actual disbandment of the army, and its reorganization in the spring, the soldier himself, inspired by the noblest emotions, and anticipating the necessities of the nation, has repelled the base seduction—"get thee behind me, Satan"—and with enthusiasm enkindled and spreading, has re-enlisted for the war—spontaneously and voluntarily has devoted himself anew to the cause and to the independence of his country. They come, these men of chivalrous patriotism, by Brigades and Regiments—wh le souled and determined; as flush of hope and full of purpose as when the war cry first resounded in the land. All hail, these joyful omens! Sink lower and grovel deeper in the dust, ye tame submitters, who would have invoked the soldier to discontent, and urged him to an abandonment of the country at its most needy hour. Brazen as ye may put your front upon it, ye are marked—and by no brand more intensified than that which the soldier is now putting upon your conduct.

Let the faithful laborer in the good work rejoice. In the armies of Generals Lee, Longstreet, Johnston, Beauregard—all along the line—the true heroes of the war are renewing their vows of devotion.

Float the Banners—roll the drum—
The country calls—they come—they come.

The Alexandra.

As we predicted last fall in the Congressional canvass, the Courts of the higher judicature of England have sustained the decision of the Lord Chief Baron, in the case of the Alexandra, and this long detained vessel now goes free; and the New York Chamber of Commerce may howl again over another pirate turned loose upon the seas. The Emperor of the French too, has sent down to Callais, to let go the Rappahannock—and thus two bull dogs are unmuzzled upon the Yankee curs. This decision virtually decides the case of the iron-clads, and these must come out too, unless Earl Russell should determine in his obsequiousness to Seward to hold on to them, and apply to Parliament for an amendment to the foreign enlistment act. We are not sure that this is not the more desirable course for us. There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which are occasions of wars between foreign countries, interdicting so many occupations and militating so many important interests. The heavy damage too, to be now exacted from the Government for the detention of the Alexandra, will not, among that practical and economical people, add to the popularity of an act of Parliament, which thus doubly mulcts their pockets. We are satisfied from our own observation, that no amendment to increase the stringency of this law can possibly pass the House of Commons; and if Earl Russell and the Ministry put themselves on this plea before the Parliament, they are quashed beyond redemption.

With all Englishmen who love the honor and dignity of their Government and value their national interests, this ought to be a "consummation most devoutly to be wished"—while to our cause, it would be the precurser of Recognition.

Let no man talk of what we have lost, says the Constitutionalist. Let all men think and speak of what is not lost. By setting a proper value on what remains, we can intensify its capacity a hundred fold. All admit that we are fighting a colossal power under great disadvantages, but the very moral of the war is couched in this grand fact. If, flushed with resources, we could conquer and crush our insolent foes, it might not prove a Providential result. If we baffle them it will be the best discomfiture that American tyranny can receive. And, beyond doubt, we can utterly thwart their schemes of sensual aggrandizement and triumphantly secure our independence. The work is nearer completed than we know. Nevertheless, the great sacrifice—the final offering of property, ease, luxury, manhood—is now sternly asked at our hands. If we meet the demands, then 1864 will probably be our year of jubilee.

We call attention to the article in this paper from the London Times. It is indeed a ray sunshine, and should inspire every man, woman and child with confidence in our success. "None but a chronic grumbler will croak over misfortunes, which, without vitally damaging our resources, have developed our virtues, and made our people a bright and shining light to the nations of the world."

It is but natural and just to suppose that the President of the Confederate States, and his Cabinet, before recommending to Congress the measures necessary for the defence of the nation and the proper means for carrying those measures into effect, have taken the best and wisest counsel that they could procure. Their individual interests are identified with the Confederacy. Its success will be their glory; its downfall their destruction. We may take it for granted then, that the Military bill prepared upon this joint recommendation, embodied the opinion of the highest, the ablest and the most competent minds in the army. That, that great officer, General Lee, and those other compeers in ability and patriotism—Generals Johnston, Beauregard, Polk, Longstreet and others, have all been consulted, and that the plan of strengthening the army and establishing the system of defence has been matured under their advice. We wish now to put a plain question of common sense:—which is the more likely to know the necessities of the country, those who are daily studying these necessities—who have opportunities for more full and better information—or, the people who remain at home—editors, speculators, principals of substitutes, critics who never fight, but descant on how other people ought to do it?

As a matter of plain reason there can be no doubt upon the question. Surely, they who lead the armies, who have daily reports of the number of their men and the effective strength of their commands, they who reconnoitre the enemy, learn his strength, find out his plans, and come to the possession of his method of putting them in execution, surely, with all these opportunities, they know far better than we here at home, what force is necessary to meet the preparations of the foe.

Another question?—which is the more interested to decide these matters rightly? In one sense, we are all equally interested—for success ensures the independence of all—gives us a speedier peace, and bestows upon us the blessings of liberty. In another sense, *they*, our military commanders and soldiers, have a deeper interest than we have who are not actually in the field They are immediately in face of the peril—they suffer the rigors, endure the privations and fight the battles of the war—they make no profits and they receive no gains. The pride of victory is their reward: the humiliation of defeat their punishment; the ultimate hope, the gratitude of a liberated people. Besides, the main body of the critics at home are not disinterested. If the ranks are filled up, it must be by incorporating themselves;—and this they are averse to. If the conscript age is extended, many must exchange the comforts of home for duty in the field. Principals, who have been already handsomely requited, must meet the necessity and shoulder arms. There is no danger either, that those eminent men who advise the passage of a strong Military Bill, will hazard other interests for the sake of numerical force in the army. They understand the necessity of leaving farmers to till the soil and provide the necessary food; mechanics to carry on the trades necessary to the comfort of army and people; what State officers are needed for the performance of public duties; and there is not the slightest danger that the public interest will be sacrificed in any one of these particulars. On the contrary, by entrusting the head of the Government with the power of detail, and for limited times, many vexatious questions will be avoided—*the "chaff" will be winnowed from the wheat*"—and while *useful* men at home will be left in their avocations for the public benefit, *the uselegs* will be put in camp. The fathers who have sons in the field; the wives who have husbands, all who have relations and friends, are deeply interested to aid in sending all to share the perils and strengthen in battle the hands of their dear ones who have all along been required to fight against too heavy odds

The soldiers need help. They call for it. As their friend we call for it in their behalf. Let *no one be left at home who is not more useful, here*. The soldiers will appreciate this legislation. Congress will earn the everlasting gratitude of the soldier, if it legislates to increase the number of our troops as much as possible. And the parents, and families, and kindred, and friends of the soldier will rejoice at the act. No one is the soldier's friend who throws obstacles in the way of this necessary and just legislation. We will recur to this subject again.

CORRECTION.—In our article on "the Alexandra" yesterday, an awkward typographical blunder occurred. The sentence commencing—"There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which *are* occasions of *wars* between foreign countries interdicting," &c.,—should have read—"There is scarce an act on the statute book of England more obnoxious than this same act, which on occasion of war between foreign countries interdicts so many occupations and militates against so many important interests." The error occurred in the failure to properly correct the proof sheet.

We regret to learn that Mr. Lewis H. Padgett, of Beaufort County, who has been serving the people of Beaufort and Hyde as volunteer mail agent, conveying, papers, letters, supplies, &c., to and from the soldiers and their families, has been taken from his useful and benevolent work and ordered into camp.

Mr. Padgett was in the service for some time, until seriously wounded. After his recovery he devoted himself to the business referred to, carrying papers and frequently five to six hundred letters per week. His absence will be seriously felt, for without some mail line of the kind it will be impossible for the people of Beaufort, Hyde, and the lower part of Martin to communicate with their relatives in the army, or send them supplies. We concur with the Spirit of the Age that it is a hard case, and nothing would gratify the people of the Counties referred to more than to have Mr. Padgett detailed to resume his former work.

Our Recent Successes.

In the interval between the projection of campaigns and the putting of them in execution—when general advances of the opposing armies are forbidden by the condition of the roads and the state of the weather—our various commands have not rested idly in winter quarters.

We have the pleasure of chronicling various important and brilliant successes, showing the metal of our soldiers and the skill of their commanders. Gen. Longstreet has effectually pushed the enemy back into Knoxville and closed him in there with his hospitals crowded with small pox, dependent on long lines of transportation for his supplies; while our troops are in possession of the rich valley around Russellsville extending towards the Cumberland Gap. That veteran and indefatigable officer, Gen. Early, is doing industrious service in the valley, having captured, by the Yankee accounts, 500 or 600 prisoners, horses, cattle and supplies. Gen. Rosser, of the cavalry, has just taken ninety-three wagons loaded with commissary stores, and sent in fifty of them, with seventy prisoners, twelve hundred cattle and five hundred sheep.

The reconnoisance towards Newbern, was successful in capturing three hundred or more prisoners, in killing and wounding over a hundred of the enemy, in destroying a powerful gunboat, in breaking up the Railroad between Newbern and Morehead city, and in securing valuable supplies. Col. Jordan's command of the North Carolina 21st, under Capt. Sturdivant, has met one of those *awful* gunboats, in fair fight, and totally destroyed it; capturing a handsome string of Yankees, and solving the question of the vulnerability of these dreaded monsters. Altogether, these desultory movements are highly favorable indications—the harbingers, we firmly believe, of grander and more enduring success.

The Confederate Loan.

In close association with the good news of the decision of the English Court in favor of the Alexandra and the release of the Rippahannock, by order of the Emperor, is the rise of the Confederate loan in the stock market of London This stock had been heavily depressed by the fall of Vicksburg—the failure at Gettysburg, and the removal of our army back into Virginia. Charleston, too, was closely besieged, and it was scarce deemed possible that she could hold out, after the enemy got foothold on Morris Island and brought to bear his immense force of iron clads. But Beauregard has conducted the defence; Charleston is still free from pollution. Battered and beaten, the iron monsters have hauled off, and England has heard their confession of disaster and defeat.

There is a firm conviction in the European mind, that our independence will be achieved. That most sensible and sensitive member of commercial society—CAPITAL—is confident of our success, and trustful of our honesty. The Confederate loan at fifty dollars in gold, in the London market, is equal to one thousand dollars here; and thus is English capital most plainly expressing its faith in our power and our will to redeem our national obligations.

While narrow-minded money holders here are afraid to touch Confederate Bonds—people over three thousand miles hence—thoroughly versed as to our political and military *status*—make them a matter of daily negotiation—paying for them in specie the value of one thousand dollars of our currency for a Bond of one hundred dollars.

It is high time for our own people to learn wisdom: the day is not far distant when he will be a fortunate man who can fold up his Confederate Bonds—when the hoarder of flour, and corn, and pork, and bacon, will mourn and lament that he did not sell them for Confederate money and turn that money into Confederate securities.

If Congress does not meditate the most wanton *felo de se*, it will hasten to catch up to the popular demand, and bring these times on.

We must invoke the protection of the Post Office Department at Richmond against the imposition practised upon us in the delivery of *The Confederate* to its subscribers. A day or two ago we complained about the failure to deliver the paper at the Post Offices along the R. & G. Railroad on Tuesday of last week. One of the Route Agents lays the blame on the P. O. in this city. What say those who make up the mails here?

On Monday last the package of *The Confederate* for Forestville was not delivered Whose fault was that? We know it was put in the P O. here hours before the train left.

On Saturday last at Hillsboro', and perhaps Greensboro', the *Daily Confederate* for Thursday, Friday and Saturday were all delivered at the same time.

There must be gross mismanagement or wanton neglect on the part of employees in the Postal arrangements, or these outrageous blunders (if not intentional mistakes) could not occur. We have gone to great expense and labor to get up our establishment, and the utmost pains is taken to supply our rapidly increasing list of subscribers with the paper promptly and regularly; and we will not submit to be thwarted in this purpose by the wicked designs or culpable negligence of those whose duty it is to attend to their delivery. We call upon Postmaster General Reagan to ferret out the guilty parties. We do not positively *know* who they are, but if asked for our *opinion*, we shall not hesitate to give it to the Department or its Agents.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, complaints have reached us also from Charlotte of three issues of The Confederate being received by one mail; and from Fayetteville that the paper is almost always one day behind time. The remedy for this mismanagement will be applied in a few days. We will not submit to it.

Bright and Brightening.

The release of the Alexandra and the Rappahannock—the rise of the Confederate loan to fifty dollars—the confident tone of the English press in our favor, and the glorious re-enlistment going on through all our army, the return of the absent and the filling up of the ranks, are not all the glad signs of the times now reacting on the popular heart.

The evident contrast, dark and portending on the enemy's side of the line, gives to our light a brighter lustre. Read the following from their own sheets, of. "How they raise Troops in the North."

[From the New York Herald.

HOW THEY RAISE TROOPS IN THE NORTH.—When the facts in regard to the mode of procuring volunteers, white and colored, in the city and the country districts, are made known, the public will be forced to recognize a picture beside which all that Clarkson and Wilberforce once declaimed about the horrors of the slave trade, will be forgotten. "Hocussing," or the administration of drinks containing narcotic poison, has been for months one of the ordinary methods of promoting enlistments. False representations of every variety have also been in use, and in many cases the recruits have been compelled to swear in under threats of physical violence in case of refusal.

Nor is this the worst. Between the volunteer brokers and certain of the authorities there is at least *prima facie* evidence of something like complicity in a scheme of fraud, the most cruel, ruthless and gigantic that modern days have witnessed. In almost every street of our city, parents are lamenting the enlistment of their hapless sons, mere boys, between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who have been made drunk and then enlisted and robbed of every dollar of their bounty. Cases are on record, in which old, grey-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, have been carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their hair dyed, their general appearance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious juvenility, and then enlisted, their bounty money being the reward of the patriots engaged in this honorable business.—Cripples, with ruptures, hernia, varicose veins, pulmonary diseases, broken legs, broken arms, toothless, deaf, half sightless, hunchbacked, wrynecked, half fingerless, decrepit and idiotic, have been received into the service of the United States in certain of the rural districts, the brokers in these cases seldom giving their victims more than twenty or thirty dollars out of three to five hundred dollars which they have received for them through the criminal negligence of the town or local authorities.

What a horrible picture of fraud, wickedness and debauchery. Will Providence further such a cause? No christian will fear it.

But this is not all: No volunteer enlistments are going on in their army. Whole divisions are being mustered out who refuse to re-enlist, and those who are retained are bought by the most exorbitant bounties—from $800 to $1,000.

When the motive to fight thus becomes *wholly* mercenary, courage takes its departure. In the face of our soldiers, brave and faithful, fighting only for country, dastardful of gain, the politicians above named become only fool for gamesters.

In the same proportion as their soldiers refuse to volunteer, and charge high prices when they are bought, so is their currency becoming depreciated, and the means of sustaining their credit more exhausted. Specie is flowing out of their vaults—European credit is withdrawn from them—the bank of England having raised its rate of discount to seven per cent. dealing with them for specie must slacken—and if a good harvest shall bless Europe in the ensuing summer, and no grain be needed, then bankruptcy—crushing and overwhelming—such as the world hath never seen, is yawning at the feet of the Yankee nation, with folds as powerful as the anaconda, and throat as vast as a whale.

Let us relax no exertion. Let the Military bill include every one capable of bearing arms who is not more useful at home—especially *those who have seen no service*;—most especially those who have pretended to be in the service, but whose own progress towards the battle field has always been in the rear, and away from it—a long distance in front—men who have ignobly run, and know it, and know that others know it, yet have the audacity to talk and write of *their views* and *their intentions*, as if they deserved to have any. They ought to be thankful that they have life, and others to fight for them; and the time is at hand when these men, brazen as they are, would give millions if they could be so situated that nobody in the wide world would know they were in existence.

GEN. BRAGG.—This true patriot, tried soldier, and able commander, is now on a visit to his numerous friends and admirers, in Eufala, Ala. His stay, says the Spirit of the South, will be very short, on account of the imperative nature of his public duties. We trust he will soon be assigned a place where his great experience, skill and ability, will aid our cause in the future as much as they have done in the past.

FROM KENTUCKY.—Persons who have recently come from Kentucky, represent that a vast change has taken place among the people of that State in reference to the war—that a large number of citizens, formerly opposed to the Southern movement for separation and independence, have changed their views, and the Southern cause is stronger than ever, and getting stronger every day.

There is a report in this city, that a Yankee cavalry force was moving towards Asheville, and have probably reached that town before this time. We do not think the report well founded—but shall probably have something authentic concerning it in a few hours.

The increase of Provost Guards and post details of all kinds, is a terrible mistake at this time. The army needs every effective man. All the post duties should be performed, as far as possible, by local organizations of the militia, and invalid and disabled soldiers should be employed to every practicable extent in lieu of able bodied soldiers. The Bill before Congress, organizing an invalid corps, we presume looks to this object.

THE CONFEDERAT

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at [illegible] DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or [illegible] insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at the Office with despatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be done anywhere in the Confederacy.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. R. Thompson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 7.

The enemy crossed in large force at Morton's ford, but after a sharp contest was repulsed by General Edward Johnson's division, who drove the river and pursued the troops returned this morning. The enemy attempted to cross at Barnett's ford, but were repulsed by Gen. Scales' N. C. brigade and Gen. Lomax's cavalry brigade. Considerable fighting. The enemy have retreated.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 8th.

One Captain and 30 privates captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. Early's division was brought in this morning.

The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning but soon re-crossed again.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

The Yankee House of Representatives has passed a bill reviewing the grade of Lieut. General, and recommended Gen. Grant for the position.

James B. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the New York Herald, dated the 26th January, says, all parties in this city declare Mobile about being attacked by Farragut on water, and with troops by Banks on land. The *La Fronde* says, the Florida has challenged Keararge to a fair fight. The latter having accepted, they intend going a few miles out to sea and settle the differences at the cannon's range.

The Alabama has destroyed the Yankee ship Contest in the Straits of Sunda. Vessel and cargo valued at one million.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

It is reported that the Yankees are advancing in considerable force towards this city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing heard this morning in the direction of Bottom's bridge. No particulars received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.

The information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about five regiments. One report is that they were repulsed; another, that they crossed the Chickahominy near White Oak Swamp. No apprehension exists here of further approach. The movement is believed to be a raid for the destruction of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

The latest reports from below last night, represent that the Yankee force which appeared at Bottom's Bridge, had fallen back nine miles to Talleysville, where they were reinforced by several additional Regiments—infantry and cavalry

The situation was unchanged this morning, but another demonstration by the enemy is expected to-day.

Lieutenant-General Hood has command of the Confederate troops on the line of the Chickahominy.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, died on the second.

George R. Riddle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard of Delaware, in the Yankee Senate.

The latest information from below is that the Yankees have taken the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoissance.

The impression prevails here that the next campaign will commence at an early day.

Hostilities on the Rapidan will probably be delayed until the recovery of Meade, who at last accounts was convalescent at his home in Pennsylvania.

Weather favorable for military movements.

Death of Hon. John A. Wilcox.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Hon. John A. Wilcox, of Texas, member of the House of Representatives, dropped dead in a moment at his room yesterday morning, while apparently in perfect health.

No business was transacted to-day in either of the branches of Congress, except the announcement of his death and the passage of appropriate resolutions and eulogies were pronounced in the Senate by Messrs. Wigfall of Texas, Henry of Tennessee and Phelan of Mississippi, and in the House by Sexton of Texas, Smith of North Carolina, McRae, of Mississippi, Atkins and Jones of Tennessee.

Siege of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.

The enemy renewed their fire upon the city yesterday evening. Seventeen shells were fired up to 9 o'clock this morning.

A fifth Monitor made its appearance in the harbor to-day. Position of the fleet in other respects unchanged.

The enemy are engaged in mounting several guns at Wagner bearing upon the channel.

An official dispatch from Lake city, Florida, dated 9th reports 18 of the enemy's vessels, gunboats and transports as having arrived at Jacksonville, Florida. It is believed that a large force has been landed and were said to have been advancing last night.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 8.

Reports from Knoxville and various sources represent the garrison there in great suffering from small pox, which there are 700 cases, and a scarcity of rations. Prisoners captured have bread made of unbaked flour.

Col. H. L. Gilmer, 4th Kentucky cavalry, has been commissioned Brigadier General.

Trains run to Strawberry Plains, within 15 miles of Knoxville.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 9.

A flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing a number of ladies out of Knoxville, went out yesterday.

Gen. Morton's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caisson and a few wagons within four miles of Knoxville yesterday.

Yankees in Florida.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

Some official information has been received of the arrival of 18 gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Florida. The enemy presumed to be in large force had landed, and were reported advancing Saturday night.

JOB WORK

Of all description neatly executed at this office

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY. February 17, 1864.

Since there has been assurance that Congress is about to pass stringent and affective measures to aid the soldiers in the field, by compelling into the service the hardy principals of substitutes, who have grown rich and fat, and are rolling in superabundant wealth; and these other shady officials in Quartermaster, Commissary, Postoffices and Medical Bureaus:—and since further, there are intimations of strong measures, not only to carry the above legislation into effect, but also to quiet unhealthy agitation, we hear very modified modifications of the original purpose of the agitators. Now, "THE CUE" is, "not to secede, but to protect the rights of the State against the common government, and to aid that government in obtaining an honorable peace." This is but the artful veil to hide the real deformity. The history of the world furnishes abundance of evidence that those who mediate crime, are careful to conceal the objects they have in contemplation.

"Treasons are never owned but when described." We have heretofore gone over the evidence which in unguarded moments the leaders have supplied of their real intention; and we shall very soon re-publish, at the request of numerous subscribers, the series of articles—"What does it mean?"

At present, we call attention to the following resolutions, passed at a meeting held in Wake county, on the 30th of January, over which Samuel Norris presided:

"*Resolved*, That North Carolina, as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when forced to choose between a military despotism and her sovereignty, she will choose the latter through a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That we respectfully request of the Executive of the State to convene the Legislature forthwith, to call a State Convention to make proper legal arrangements to negotiate with the United States for peace, and that we request the other States to unite in the same.

Resolved, That, what in political affairs, as well as in others ought to be done, can be done; and that, in reality, there did exists no real, justifiable cause for waging this most cruel and wicked war, the cause alleged being chiefly visionary, and not real.

Resolved, That this, as all other wars, is anti-Christian, and that no sacrifice should be considered too great to be made, to settle any strife or difficulty which involves the loss of the lives of men, and to avoid the calamities always incident to its prosecution, whether upon a small or large scale.

Resolved, That the disapprobation of God rests upon all wars, and that those waging and prosecuting the war, with those endorsing or approving, will be held responsible for all the mischief and evil growing out of the same, to the full extent of the moral law.

Resolved, That if this war is persisted in, it will be bound to end in an extermination of at least the able-bodied portion of the white male race of the South."

Thus is the war of defence in which we are engaged, denounced as a "cruel and wicked war,' which we have no justifiable cause for waging—that "it is anti-Christian"—that the disapprobation of God" rests upon it, and that those who are waging and prosecuting it—that is, our Government, our Generals and officers, our soldiers, and our people who are clothing and feeding the army, and all loyal men and women who approve our cause and with their means support it, "will be held responsible for all the evil and mischief growing out of the same to the full extent of the moral law."

It is manifest that all this treasonable and seditious calumny is heaped on our own people, for the staple preamble which originated at the Johnston meeting, in which the "fearful tendency of the Confederate Government to a military despotism over civil law," is used as cause of alarm, and no where in the whole proceedings are the acts of our enemies condemned. But, on the contrary, Gov. Vance is urged to forthwith convene the Legislature, in order to call a Convention—"to make proper and legal arrangements to negotiate with the United States for a peace."

The Standard, which could never be get to publish the proceedings of the meeting at Thompson's Store, (they being loyal,) though it professes to publish these meetings for the general information, publishes this flagrantly seditious outbreak in "Buckhorn District." It publishes them without one word of disapproval—and thus disseminates all the poison they instil, to our soldiers in the field, with no morsel of antidote to control their effects.

WHEREAS, on the 22d of May, 1861, it recognized the act of Secession as a glorious celebration of the anniversary of independence and said of it, "we think she (North Carolina) has acted wisely from first to last," and she will make good her act with her last dollar and her last man;" now, it transcribes to its columns without reproach, and circulates with *apparent approval* these other sentiments, "that there did exist no real justifiable cause for waging this most cruel and wicked war."

WHEREAS, on the 9th of October, 1861, it claimed that the "Old Union men made the revolution" and utterly repudiated the idea that it is a party war; and moreover asserted: (*See Standard Oct. 9th*, 1861.)

"It is a war waged by the Southern people "for their liberties, and there should be no "party in it;" now it accepts with tame acquiescence the accusation that the "war is anti-christian," and dares not even enter a plea of not guilty when it propagates the indictment to the world:

Whereas, on the 17th of July, 1861, the Standard in a long and ably written column of editorial assumed, "That God is on our side," and expounded the text with cogent and convincing reasoning and logical deduction;

Now, it succumbs to the unpatriotic diatribe from Buckhorn District, which pronounces the "disapprobation of God" on this war;—which had been commenced without cause, and the responsibility of which is to rest on those who prosecute and approve it.

It allows this meeting to make it (the Standard,) the medium of its communication with the public; accepts the compliment it bestows, and thus commits to society this flat contradiction of its own previous teaching, without protest or explanation.

Yet the Standard makes the hard demand upon those who would like to think better of it, not to doubt its sympathy with the cause.

We commit these resolutions of the Wake County, Buckhorn Meeting, to the public, as another testimony—of *"What it does mean"*—another warning—to the good and true men of this State—to Governor Vance, and the Confederate Government—of the peril in our path.

Public Execution.

J. S. Stanly, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwin and Amos Amyett, of Nethercutt's Battalion, lately found as deserters to the enemy, have been tried and hanged—thus paying with their lives the penalty of their shocking crime. These men, we believe, were from the county of Jones. They were poor and ignorant men; but some of them had near relatives, and all of them had friends.—The hearts of their kindred have been sore stricken by their sad and disgraceful end. Are they only to blame? They left the service and assumed that of the enemy, on the plea of some fancied wrong done by our government in the removal of Col. Nethercutt's command from the outpost service, in which they were engaged in Jones and Onslow Counties—in to Gen. Martin's, and the ordering them to Wilmington. This slight supposed grievance, furnished the excuse for their great crime. But was there no newspaper which, circulating in that section, aggravated to their eyes the injury they complained of? Did no newspaper take *also* the ground, that the Government had committed towards them a breach of faith?—If there were, then *that paper* exceeded the liberty of the press, to interfere, wantonly and injuriously, with the military movements.—That paper instigated the crime, and is responsible for the consequences its teaching has produced. When any person gives counsel which leads immediately to the commission of felony, that person is an accessory before the fact.

If these poor deluded men have friends, or kin: and we know Col. Nethercutt at least to be their friend so far as to see that they have justice; they ought to search, the press—and if it be found that pernicious counsels have led to this deplorable crime and its attending calamity, the blood of these men appeals for justice upon all guilty—the instigator as well as the actor.

There was a report in this city a few days since that a considerable Yankee force was moving upon Ashville in this State. The News, of that place, of the 11th, says of the Raid, that it had been known for some days that a Yankee raid from Tennessee, in the direction of Franklin, Macon county, was made last week. From the information in our possession, it was not a paying expedition. It seems a Yankee force estimated at 600 invaded North Carolina by way of the Tennessee River, and got within about 20 miles of Franklin. But Col. Thomas' Indians bushwhacked them so unmercifully that they turned at that point and hurriedly retreated, having had one Captain, two Lieutenants and a number of privates killed, and a considerable number wounded. The dead they left lying where they fell, but carried off the wounded. They captured Capt T. P. Siler, 24 miles below Franklin, but we learn that he made his escape subsequently. Good for the red skins.

An officer from Gen. Lee's army, informs us that a soldier named King, from Randolph county, belonging to Co. E, 4th N. C. Regiment, was shot, for desertion, some two weeks ago. A few moments before execution, he observed, that it was owing to the teachings of the Raleigh Standard, that he was placed in that disgraced situation, and regretted that he had been led astray by it.—Comment is unnecesary. Hundreds of others have thus been induced to crime for which they have had to pay the death penalty.—King leaves a wife and several small children to heap their maledictions upon those who have deprived them of a husband and father, and branded their name with dishonor.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Dr Lacy's intended Lecture for last night, has been postponed till this evening.—Let every one who desires a rich intellectual and patriotic entertainment, be sure to be there and especially all who desire to contribute to the promotion of the comfort of wounded and sick soldiers who are languishing in our North Carolina Hospitals.

The news of the taking of Jackson, Miss., again by the Yankees, takes us by surprise having received no such intelligence by telegraph. The reason for it is said to be, that Gen. Polk has ordered that no telegraphic despatches be sent from that section except for military purposes.

The List.

We add to our list of Notables, who are most prominent, by the addition of those candidates who since the last publication have qualified themselves for immortality:

Senator E. G. Reade,
W. W. Holden, Editor of the Standard,
Dr. J. T. Leach, M. C., elect,
R. P. Dick, Guilford county,
Sam'l. H. Christian, M. C. elect,
Col. Leonidas C. Edwards, Clerk of Senate,
D. F. Caldwell, Guilford,
J. A. Long, ditto,
Edw'd M. Patrick, Green county.
Thos. B. Long, Chatham.
John H. Haughton, Chatham.

A MIRAGE IN CHARLESTON BAY.—A correspondent of the Mississippian, writing from Charleston, under date of the 16th, thus describes a rare spectacle:

This morning a beatiful phenomenon, and one of rare occurrence, was to be seen on the bay, which presented the appearance of a boundless ocean, with the waves dancing and sparkling in the sunshine as far as the eye could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen above this vast extent of water; the blue sky, terminating in a beautifully defined border, the line of which was accurately developed, alone bounded the distant view; and so complete was the optical illusion that it was impossible, for some length of time, to imagine anything else than the sea itself had, by some unaccountable means, actually risen above its natural level, overflowed the islands and covered the hills. Nothing could exceed the effect of this beautiful mirage, which lasted for some time; and then, as if by magic, the volume of misty vapors in a mass rolled itself up and floated away in thin and fleecy clouds.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Quentin Busbee, Esq., was elected yesterday by the County Court of Wake County Attorney. The vote stood Busbee 50, D. G. Fowle 49. F. J. Hutchins was reelected County Trustee.

The Chatham Meeting.

We are sorry to be obliged to announce, that these dangerous and agitating meetings continue. There is relief sometimes, however, for in the midst of the mischief, the ridiculous is so extensively developed as to afford food or mirth, rather than for wrath. The above meeting is one of this number. We see that Mr. Thomas B. Long explained its object, and introduced Mr. John H. Haughton, "who addressed the meeting with his usual force and ability" for "an half hour or more." If we are not mistaken, we recollect to have seen this Mr. Long at Pittsboro' in 1858, on an occasion when *we* addressed the people of that county. We think he replied, and we rejoined. We are glad to see that he is yet alive, though sorry to see that he still lives to so little purpose. As we remember, he was a stout, active, tall young man—just such an one as would be well fitted to be now in the field, and admirably adapted to carry the flag. We hope that the "Mr. John H. Haughton" is not our brother Haughton *of the bar*. We hope so; for a short time since we met our brother Haughton, and he was a firm denouncer of these agitations, concurred with us entirely in sentiment, only that he was rather fiercer upon the *organ* of these movements than we cared to be. Yet we fear this is he. The name assimilates, and that *speech* "*with* his usual FORCE and ability." We very much fear, and yet, we have another ray of hope; this Mr. Haughton spoke for only "a half hour or more." We never knew our brother Haughton to leave any doubt on this score. But this is an inconstant world. The younger Marius proclaimed himself at one time the son of Mars; at another the son of Venus; and Pope Boniface is said to have "entered upon the Papacy like af ox, to have behaved in it like a lion, and to have died in it like a dog." The more we scrutinize human action, the more we become convinced of these strange inconsistencies that make men so unlike themselves, that to-morrow they are scarcely recognized for what they are to-day.

But the *proceedings* of this meeting are worth attention. Among others is this resolution: "That it is the least of our intention to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and we would here urge upon our soldiers the duty they have sworn to perform. STAND BY YOUR COLORS, WHILE YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME TENDER THE OLIVE BRANCH OF PEACE.

Now, Mr. Long is a tall man, and strong enough to hold up an ordinary sized olive TREE, and might make himself seen from an ordinary position. But our brother Haughton is not *long of* STATURE, and it would be necessary to put him upon some eminence, like the Hickory Mountain. Thus, then, we have it, our soldiers, reminded "of their duty," "standing by the colors," charging amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery upon the bayonets of the foe, while Mr. Long, in some quiet valley of the county of Chatham, and our brother Haughton on the top of Hickory Mountain, are holding out, the one an olive tree (for he is strong enough to carry that and a musket too) and the other an *olive branch*, both waving their precious insignia to some supposed olive holders of the enemy equally distant in THEIR rear: and thus our soldiers on their side, and Mr. Long and our brother Haughton on theirs, are serving the country, as the French say, "chacun a son gout"—each to his taste. This is the purpose of the parties as set forth in the resolution—word painted but not colored. We commend the picture to the CHATHAM SOLDIERS for their especial study and contemplation.

We add to our list of "Convention Agitators"—Ed. Patrick; Member of Legislature from Greene, John H. Haughton, Pittsboro'; Thomas B. Long, Chatham.

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—We have seen no recommendation, says the Fayetteville Observer, in regard to the existing scarcity of food in the army, that strikes us more favorably than the following. Yet it is susceptible of one additional recommendation, viz: that those who can afford to send more than their own sons may need, should put in the same box something that those sons may give to soldiers who have no parents to care for them, or whose parents may be unable to spare them anything. Think of the grateful feelings that may be thus inspired among the noble defenders of our country!

By an advertisement of Dr. Warren, Surgeon Genural of the State, it will be seen that all boxes delivered to him at Raleigh before the 1st day of every month, will on that day be forwarded to the army free of charge. Let us hope that so many will adopt the annexed suggestion of the "Soldier" as to require Dr. Warren to dispatch his messenger every week instead of every month, as no doubt he would rejoice to do:—

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner: Believing you to be a friend to the soldier, I trust you will insert the following good suggestion in your valuable paper, viz: that every family send to their son, husband or father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. The rations in the army are short, and without aid from some quarter, the consequences are a want of food. Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to send; that is, what a soldier mostly needs. A box should contain bacon, (ham or side,) peas, butter, dried fruit and syrup in quantities to suit the convenience of the shipper. Many other luxuries, under which the home tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles enumerated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of love and affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "brave soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of noble daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act as their consciences may dictate. Every paper in the South will please copy and confer a favor on every SOLDIER.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—We have the gratifying intelliffence of the arrival, at a Southern port, within the last day or two, of an extremely valuable and much needed cargo on Government account. A few more such cargoes would place the country on a different footing from that which it now occupies, and relieve the anxious fears now entertained by many.—*Rich. Enq.*

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland district, Kentucky.

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry Clay, was born in 1817, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Clay took the Southern side very warmly, and was arrested by the Lincoln authorities. He subsequently effected his exit from the country, and lived in exile in Canada until his death.

THE SABBATH.—"The only existing free governments," says a newspaper writer, "are those where the Sabbath is honored." Would not the South have a stronger guarantee of freedom, if she honored the Sabbath more?

[For The Confederate.

The proposition to call a State Convention, is full of evil and evil only, to the people of this State. If it is intended only as a political trick to embarrass Gov. Vance and to array a portion of the party which placed him in power against him, and thus fill the Gubernatorial chair with a radical peace man at the next election, the end cannot justify the means. A party triumph achieved through the bitter strife which the agitation of this question must engender, will leave the victor with but a melancholy prospect before him. With a cruel and barbarous foreign foe occupying our territory, plundering, pillaging, ravishing and murdering our men and women; when all should be united; when every voice and every arm should speak and strike together, what a spectacle will North Carolina present if this pestilent issue should be thrust into the next canvass. Discords, divisions, contentions, feuds, nay even bloodshed may follow in the train of this unadvised and dangerous movement.

That the clamor for a Convention originates with a few discontented professional political agitators, is beyond dispute; that it is designed only as a party manœuvre, we may infer from the fact that those who began it must know that it takes a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to call a Convention, and they must know further that nothing like that vote can be obtained for any such proposition from the present Legislature. But if they protest against this imputation and declare that they honestly desire to call a Convention so that North Carolina may take the management of her own affairs into her own hands, they simply publish to the world their determination to hold an illegal and treasonable correspondence and negotiation with the enemy; or to secede from the Confederacy, set up for themselves, await the progress of events, and at the opportune moment sneak back into the Confederacy or go bodily over to Lincoln.

Until the State dissolves her political connection with the Confederate Government and resumes her sovereignty by the action of a Convention of the people, all her citizens are bound by, and all her Legislators are sworn to observe the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States. That Constitution declares in plain terms, that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation"—that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." With these plain provisions of the Constitution staring them in the face, how can the few desperate men who have got up this agitation have the effrontery to deny that the very first step their Convention must take, will be to cut loose from the Confederate States! It is not to be supposed that they want to call a Convention for any frivolous or insufficient cause. They must be supposed to know that Conventions of the people have been rarely called in this State, and then only upon occasions of great emergency—that the theory of our Government does not contemplate the assembling of such a body except upon the calm and deliberate determination of the people, and of a very large majority of the people, expressed through their representatives, to alter or amend their organic law, or to change or dissolve their relations with the other States. Something serious, therefore, must be contemplated by the movers in this matter.

Their allegation is, that the Confederate Government has made no effort to negotiate a peace, and that North Carolina, tired of this bloody war, will call a Convention and make peace on her own account. This is what we must understand from the oft-repeated declarations of the orators and presses of the peace party, that North Carolina must take the management of her own affairs into her own hands. Now, we have already shown that so long as the State remains a member of the Confederacy, she cannot make peace on her own account—she cannot even make any agreement about it, either with the authorities at Washington or with any Northern State, or even with any Southern State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that if the proposed Convention should assemble for the purposes declared by its advocates, at present, preliminary to all other action, an ordinance of secession from the Confederate States must be passed. North Carolina would then be a free, independent, Sovereign State, unrestrained by any prohibitions in the Confederate Constitution from making peace with Lincoln upon any terms, and as soon as her Convention saw proper to do so.

But peace with Lincoln would be war with the Confederate States; so that the Convention would only be getting us out of the frying-pan into the fire. It would only exchange a state of war with our natural enemies, for a bloody strife with our own brethren and children. North Carolina with seventy Regiments—all her fighting men—in the armies of the Confederate States, after having declared her independence and her ability to manage her affairs in her own way, and as a sample of her management having made peace with Lincoln, would, in our judgment, occupy a very foolish and pitiable position. Without troops, without revenue, she would have to depend upon her new ally, *Lincoln*, for support and protection. Crouching at the feet of this gross, vulgar and heartless despot, she would have to beg the crumbs from his table to sustain life. The very thought of such a thing is enough to sicken one. Yet these results logically follow the proposition made to call a Convention for the purpose of entering into negotiations for peace. Such negotiations cannot legally be entertained until the Convention shall first have passed an ordinance of secession and then if they are entered upon, and North Carolina makes peace on her own account with Lincoln, war between her and the Confederate States is for the latter necessary and inevitable.

From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb. 13, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—J. S. Stanly, Law is Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwin, and Amos Amyett, of Nethercutt's Battalion, who had deserted their colors and gone to the Yankees at Newbern and taken up arms against their land and kindred, were hanged in this place on yesterday.

The prisoners were accompanied to the gallows by Hoke's and Barton's Brigades—They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and seemed to bear up under their trials with much fortitude. They had but little to say, except Busick, who, I learn, entreated his old comrades in arms to stand by their flag and never desert it under any circumstances whatever, lest they should come to the ignominious end of those who were then about to die the felon's death and fill the felon's grave. "Oh that I had never been born," one of the prisoners was heard to exclaim in his anguish, a moment before the trap fell.

News from the lines last night represent all as quiet.

ASHORE.—We learn that the steamer Spunkey has got aground near where the Advance grounded when last coming in. It is believed that the Steamer and cargo will be saved.

P. S. Since writing the above we have heard that the Spunkey is likely to go to pieces. She is under the guns of Fort Campbell, and the greater part of her cargo will probably be saved.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ONE FOR TWELVE.—A person advertises in the Lynchburg Republican for six thousand dollars in Confederate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of *one for twelve.*

The address of the President to the "Soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States," is altogether worthy of the heart of our Chief Magistrate, and is a fitting response to the patriotic action of our brave defenders, who voluntarily re-enlisting for the war, have signalled the nations of the earth of their unconquerable determination to achieve their country's independence, and notified the enemy of the irresistible temper of the men whom they are destined to encounter. The address of the President is couched in the most eloquent terms of praise, and will carry to the bosom of the soldier the assurance of the national gratitude. It is a paper to be read by all men. While especially dedicated to the faithful men, whose heroic action has called it forth, it at the same time bears words of comfort and encouragement to the loyal hearts of the nation. All unite in the adoption of its glowing testimonial, and all reciprocate its hopeful assurances of success. The President is rewarded in the soldiers' spontaneous expression of confidence and regard, for all the abuse which malice heaps upon him—and although he may not "press the hand of each war-worn veteran," he makes a historic recognition of their title to the "love, gratitude and admiration" of the nation.

Our Own Mistake.

The following "*lapsus pennæ*" occurs in our article on the *habeas corpus* of yesterday:—"When, because of the subtle evasions of the Common Law, it was subsequently engrafted in the Petition of Right, AFTER IN MAGNA CHARTA," &c.

Men are quite frequently translated from time into eternity—but the Bold Barons of Runnymede, who wrested *magna charta* from the hands of King John, in, A. D. 1215, will be astonished when they see our editorial, to find that they lived in the days of Charles the second, A. D. 1679. According to this chronology, these venerable worthies would be quite methusalastic—that is, over four hundred years of age. We wonder our devil didn't bring it to our attention, for any devil at all versed in history, would have known better than thus to lengthen out the span of human existence. Mistakes will happen to the "best regulated pens."

STILL THEY COME—MORE COMPLAINTS FROM THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We have complaints from Macon Depot on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, of the failure of our paper of the Monday past—of its appearance on Tuesday. What will the Rome Agent of that day, say to this? Was that package sent from Raleigh to Richmond? We will thank our friends to keep us advised, promptly, of the failure of the *Confederate* to arrive at its destination promptly. We intend to "*stir the waters*," till we work a reformation in this particular respect.

We have a complaint from Salisbury, that the *Confederate* of the 9th has not reached that office. We *know* it was put in the Post-Office here. We will not cease to agitate until we have the corrective applied to these mismanagements. The rod is in pickle.

MOBILE.—Gov. Watts, of Ala., has telegraphed to a citizen of Selma, Ala., that Mobile will probably be attacked very soon by the enemy, and as it is desirable that non-combatants should be absent during the siege, it will be incumbent upon the people of Selma to exhibit such hospitality to those of the unfortunate refugees as the intelligence and generosity of all good men and women will dictate under the circumstances.

For The Confederate.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

Messrs. Editors:—The Yankees crossed the river on yesterday, (the 6th.) at Morton's Ford, with a force variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. Quite a brisk fight ensued, and we soon succeeded in driving them back across the river. We captured some prisoners. Our loss was quite small—number not yet known. The rascals burnt ten houses opposite the Ford, last night. All seems quiet this morning.

B. B. GUION,
Manly's Battery.

Feb. 7, 1864.

P S.—Col. Cabell's battalion, the only artillery on our side, did some very good firing. Nobody hurt in this company.

FEB. 8.—Our loss is one killed, twenty prisoners and ten wounded. We took twenty prisoners, and killed ten who were left on the field. The Yankees are said to have taken over the river a great many of their wounded.

Weather quite cold to-day.

There is a rumor that General Lee intends crossing the river.

B. B. G.

Army Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel

The Operations Before Newbern.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1864.

The expedition against Newbern returned to this place on the 5th inst., having been absent about six days. You are well acquainted with the general result, and while there is reason for congratulation, all was not attained that was expected when the project was undertaken. The object, beyond doubt, was the capture of Newbern, but want of success was not the result of mismanagement or want of skill. The information acted upon was found in one very essential particular incorrect, inasmuch as the key to the position was not properly represented to those in command, either from ignorance on the part of the scouts, or else because very recent fortifications had been thrown up.

The surprises attempted were as complete as could have been made; and had the information been reliable, Newbern would most certainly have fallen. There was nothing left but to charge the enemy in their fortifications, defended by heavy siege guns, seeing which, our General very prudently retired for if all are not mistaken we will have quite as much to contend against, in open field, during the present year, as will be agreeable, without fighting the enemy at such disadvantage. There is no disposition among those engaged to find fault with the expedition, though I doubt not there are many critics, who were toasting themselves by their mid-winter fires, that will be loud-mouthed in their censure and wholesale in their bause.

Nothing can properly picture the desolation of the country between the Trent river and Newbern. The dwellings in entire neighborhoods have been burned, and for miles not a habitation or sign of life can be seen. All is a wasted and desolated country.

Among the captives were some who had deserted our army and joined the enemy. They were easily identified, and two of them have been court-martialed and hung, while some ten of twelve others are awaiting sentence to expiate their crimes, and end their infamy upon the gallows.

The Atlanta Appeal says that the Yankees in Memphis and in Nashville, after robbing the people of their slaves and putting them into the Federal army, actually required the former owners to pay tax on them according to valuation.

Fayetteville.

We were pleased to see the distinguished position assigned to Cadet Rose, of Fayetteville, on the roll of merit at the Military Institute of Virginia, at its late examination. The ancient town of Fayetteville has responded nobly during the war to the necessities of the country. Her sons are gloriously associated with the first of our successes in arms.—Within our observation they have achieved high renown. Our own comrade, Capt. Benj. Robinson, has earned a name for daring and courageous performance of duty which will descend to posterity as part of the history of the Revolution. His unselfish disregard of peril, when retiring from the bloody field of Williamsburg he stopped to yield support to a wounded comrade, was a noble manifestation of brave and chivalrous nature. Along with the other associations of that memorable attack, is the sad fate of poor Mullins—who died during that bleak and dreary night in the enemy's redoubt, giving utterance in his last moments to the beautifully filial and patriotic sentiment:—"Tell my mother that I died as I wished to die, the death of a brave soldier." Lieut. Anderson, who was also of our companions, bears upon his handsome and manly brow the mark of his devotion. And these are but a few of Fayetteville's representatives on the field. Many others share with them the honors of a faithful service.

While her soldiers before the enemy have done their duty, her people at home have not been unmindful of theirs—no community has labored with greater unanimity or more assiduously or usefully, than she. Her press has been a model of dignity, of sound instruction and example—and all classes of her citizens, young and old, male and female, have surrounded the altar of their country with deeds of generous sacrifice and service.

The writer of this article claims the privilege thus to accord a place in history to the virtues of a people, among whom is to be found all those edearing qualities of good morals, refined hospitality, and enlarged liberality, which give stability to governments, and make populations happy.

SHOT BY DESERTERS.—We learn by a communication from "M. L. Simpson, Adjutant in charge at Fowler's Gap, Union Co., N. C." that on the night of the 9th inst., Capt. B. M. Secrest, of Co. F, 82d Regt. N. C. Militia, who had been with his company for sometime hunting deserters, was attacked at his home, to which he had just returned, by three deserters, who fired five rounds at him, the last of which penetrated the back of his head, and he fell mortally wounded. Our correspondent gives no further particulars.—*Char. Bulletin.*

We call the attention of the Editor of the Standard to the Communication addressed to him in this paper. It was written by one of his warmest personal friends, and is intended in the kindest spirit of friendship and candor. We hope it will be so received.

EVANS & COGSWELL.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this old and enterprising publishing house, lately of Charleston, but now of Columbia, S. C., where they are established and prepared to attend to all orders in their line entrusted to their charge.

The following is "a palpable hit from Punch, at producers who wouldn't acknowledge the *corn*:"

Some patriotic farmers in some Counties of this State,
Resolv'd they'd sell their produce at the Government rate;
But when the people wished to buy, 'twas found out they had to tell,
That these "patriotic farmers," *hadn't any thing to sell!*

After several weeks of extremely dry weather, we were favored with copious rains on yesterday.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

February 11, 1864.

Bacon	2 75@3 00
Beef	100@1.25
Beeswax	2.50
Butter	3.50@4.00
Cotton	1.25@1.35
Coffee	10@12.00
Cotton Yarns	20@35.00
Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches	75@1.00
Eggs	1 50@1.75
Extract Logwood	5 00@6 00
Flour	1.25@1.45
Flaxseed	5.00@8 00
Fodder	10.00
Hay	10.00
Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	16 00
Wheat	20.00
Rye	15.00
Oats	9.00
Peas	15.00
Hides—Green	2.50@3.00
Dry	4.50@5.00
Iron—Swedes	3.00@3.50
Leather—Upper	12.50
Sole	10.00
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00
Apple and Peach Brandy	50.00
Molasses	17.50@20.00
Nails	3.00@3.50
Onions	15.00
Potatoes—Irish	15.00@20.00
Sweet	12.50
Rice	75
Sugar	4 00@5.00
Soap—Family Bar	1 00
Toilet	2.00
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings prices to the State	1.25
Retail to others	1.40
Outsiders' prices	3.50
Salt	20.00@25.00
Tallow	2.50
Wool	6.00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WARREN COUNTY, } COURT OF EQUITY.

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.

2-w6t. C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted.—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices of property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs		$	5 00
" " " unpeeled, " 28 "			3 50
Axes, " with handles, each		12	50
" " without " "		12	
Bacon, " sides per pound,		2	25
" " hams, " "		2	25
" " shoulders, per pound		2	
" " jowles, " "		1	
Beans, " white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,		10	
Brandy, " apple, per gallon,		20	
" " peach, " "		25	
Beef, " fresh nett, per pound			60
" " salted, " "			85
" " corn, " "			90
Brown stuff, " good, per bush 28 lbs.		1	
Candles, " tallow, per pound		2	25
" " adamantine, per lb.		2	25
Chains, " trace, per pair,		9	
Cloth, " woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,			6
Coffee, " Rio, per pound,		4	50
Corn, " unshelled, per bush of 20 pounds,			5
" " shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds			6
Corn meal, " sacks, not included, per bush of 50 lbs.,			6
Drills, " cotton, ⅞ yards wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard,			80
Flour, " extra family, per bbl. of 196 pounds,		60	
" " extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,		30	
" " superfine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.		55	
" " superfine, per sack of 98 lbs.		25	
" " fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.		50	
" " " sack of 98 lbs.		25	
Fodder, " baled, per 100 lbs.		4	
Hats, " unbaled, " "		8	50
Hay, " wool, each		5	
Hides, " baled, per 100 lbs.,		5	
" " dry, per pound,		3	25
" " green, " "		1	75
Horses, " artillery, 1st class, per head		700	
" " artillery, 2d class, per head		500	
" " extra, per head			
Iron, " pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		110	
" " square or round per ton,		600	
" " hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		600	
" " flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds		600	
" " boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,		600	
" " a rriveable railroad, per ton of 2,240 lbs.,		400	
" " castings, per pound,			15
Jeans, " wool domestic, per yd,		6	
Kettles, " camp, iron, per lb.,			15
Lumber, " good, per 1,000 feet,		50	
Lard, " clean, " pound,		2	25
Leather, " sole, " "		6	
" " upper " "		7	
" " harness, per pound,		7	
Molasses, " cane, " gallon,		10	
" " sorghum " "		5	
Mules, " 1st class per head,		700	
" " 2d " "		500	
" " 3d " "		400	
" " extra " "			
Nails, " per keg,		75	
Oats, " sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,		4	
" " baled, per 100 lbs.,		4	50
" " shell, per bushel,		4	
Osnaburgs, " cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yd,		1	
" " cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard		1	30
Peas, " cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,		10	
Potatoes, " Irish " " "		6	
" " sweet, " " "		5	
Peaches, dried, " peeled, per bush, 38 lbs.,		8	50
" " unpeeled per bush 38 lbs.,		5	
Pork, " fresh, nett, per pound.		1	50
" " salt, " "		2	
Quinine, " good, per ounce,		26	
Rice, " new, " pound,			25
Sacks, " old, " "			20
" " two bush. osnaburge, each,		2	
Shirting, " cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,		1	30
" " cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,		1	10
Cotton stripes, " 3 yds. lb., per yard,		1	75
Salt, " Coast, per bush, 50 lbs.		15	
" " Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		30	
" " Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,		20	
Steel, " cast, per pound,		4	
Shoes, " army, per pair,		15	
Shoe thread, " flax, " pound,		10	
Socks, " soldiers' wool per pair,		1	50
Sheep, " fat, per head,		25	
Sugar, " brown, common, per pound,		2	
Soap, " hard, per pound,			40
" " soft, " "			25
Shucks, " baled, "100 lbs.,		4

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1864

The Habeas Corpus--Continued.

We promised on yesterday to meet the appeal that agitators make to English History for precedent against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. They protest that such suspension is an "odious act of despotism"—subversive of free government—and they say, that England is a country of constitutional liberty—that in England this writ is sacred, and they leave the inference, that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not occur in England.

We deny this to be so:—on the contrary, the commonest reader of English history, is informed of the frequent resort to the suspension of this act. Previous to 1794, it had been nine times suspended. In the reign of King William, in that of King James, in 1715-'22 '45 and '77—both the writ at common law, that under *Magna Charta*, under the Petition of Right, and under the statute of Charles, all have yielded to imperative State necessity, and to acts of suspension; and no Englishman who observed the laws, and did his duty, ever suffered inconvenience. On the contrary, it was remarked by Mr. Burke, that great and accurate thinker, and most conservative statesman, "that in the rebellion of 1715 and 1745 "many great houses were divided between the "claims of the Stuarts, and those of the House "of Hanover. Happily, by the suspension of "the *habeas corpus* act, the heads of several "noble families, now the ornaments of their "country, were safely locked up in the Tower, "which "if in condition to take any part in the "contest, their fortunes would have been confiscated, themselves brought to the scaffold, "and their families extinct.

"*Possibly (said he) the same salutary effects "may arise from the adoption at present of "similar precautions.*"

Since 1794, three suspensions of the act of *habeas corpus* have occurred again in England—in the realm—no longer ago than on the occasion of the O'Connell insurrection; and still later, when Wm. Smith O'Brien and the Irish Patriots attempted the redemption of Ireland.

But we wish to call the public attention particularly to the suspension of the act in 1794, the causes which led to it, and the happy results effected by it.

On the 12th of May of that year, the King notified the House of Commons that the country being then at war with France, "certain "seditious practices were being carried on by "individuals and certain societies in London, "in correspondence with societies in different "parts of the country * * * directed to "the object of assembling a pretended general "Convention of the people, in contempt and "defiance of the authority of Parliament; and "asking the House to take the proper steps for "the preservation of the safety of the nation.'

The address was taken into consideration, and a *secret committee*, led by Mr. Pitt, and comprising the first talent of the House and the highest character of the nation, was appointed to investigate the matter and institute the redress. This Committee immediately commenced its labors, and it discovered that there existed two Societies—one for "Constitutional Information," the other the "London Corresponding Society"—that their object was to publish a cheap edition of Paine's "Rights of Man," and disseminate it; that they had voted an approbatory address to the Jacobins, at Paris; that they instituted complaints of their own government, and among other things that they passed the following resolutions:

1st. "That the law ceases to be an object of "obedience whenever it becomes an instrument "of oppression.

2nd. "That we see with regret, but we see "without fear, that the period is fast approaching when the liberties of Britons must depend "not on reason to which they have long appealed; but on their firm and undaunted "resolution.

"That two delegates be appointed to a *general "Convention* in Edinburg. And these delegates "were instructed to assist in bringing forward "and supporting constitutional means for pro"curing a real representation of the Commons "of England in Parliament."

The London Society set forth an address, enumerating the grievances they suffered from the Government—"The usurped power of the judges"—"The inadequacy of the *habeas corpus*"—"The transportation of virtuous men to "Botany Bay."

And then they further "Resolve, that during "the ensuing session of Parliament, the General "Committee of the Society *meet daily, for the "purpose of watching the proceedings of Parlia"ment;* and the administration of the Government * * * * and upon the first introduction of any bill for suspending the *habeas "corpus* act; or for preventing the people from "meeting in Societies, the delegates shall *forthwith* call a general CONVENTION *to take* such "measures into consideration."

Then came a dinner at the Committee rooms (for the stomach also was one of the aggrieved members) and citizen Gerrold concluded a speech, wishing "We might rather die the last of British freemen, than live the first of slaves." And in that time there was a certain T. Hardy, (supposed to be an ancestor of our old friend Dr. Leach,) who wrote communications for the press, and in one of these he said:—"I am directed by the London Corresponding Society to transmit the following resolutions:—"The Society "conceives that the *moment is arrived*, when "a full and explicit declaration from all "the friends of freedom should be made—"whether they concur with us in seeing the "necessity of a speedy Convention for the pur"pose of obtaining, in a constitutional and "legal method, a redress of those grievances "under which we at present labor;" and accompanied with

Resolution 3d—"That it is the decided "opinion of this Society, that to secure our"selves from future illegal and scandalous "prosecutions, and to recall those wise and "wholesome laws that have been wrested "from us * * * there ought to be immediately a Convention of the people." * * *

And then Mr. Hardy wrote another communication, addressed to Citizens: "The crit"ical moment is arrived, and Britons must "either assert with zeal and firmness their "claims to liberty, or yield without resistance "to the chains that ministerial usurpation "is forging for them. * * * Rouse, then, "to action. * * * Let us form another "British Convention. * * *

"We remain yours in civil affection,

"T. HARDY, Sec'ry."

Then there was yet another communication from Mr. Hardy, (who seems to have a diarrhœa of the pen, just like our old friend Dr. Leach,) setting forth:—"That the friends "of reform are the friends of peace * * * "but they will not be alarmed by threats.—"They will pursue the course they have be"gan, turning neither to the right hand nor "to the left."

Then follows another meeting and other resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Society have beheld "with *rising* indignation, the late rapid ad"vances of despotism in Britain.—

"That any attempt to violate those yet "remaining laws which were intended for the "security of Englishmen, against the tyranny "of Courts, * * * ought to be considered as "dissolving the social compact between the "English nation and their Governors. * * *

"That the thanks of this meeting be giv"en to Earl Stanhope, for his manly and "patriotic conduct during the present ses"sion."

This is a faithful transcript from the Parliamentary History of England. The points of analogy between the movement there and here, are many and striking. England was then at war—so are we. Malcontents not in the army abounded then as now. They attacked the Government as these do; denouncing it as a despot, and tyrant. They had a central organ at Edinburg, with whole strings of correspondents, just as *we see* in a late Standard. That organ invoked meetings of the people, and they were held, then as now; and their resolutions were couched in the same artful sense, but intending the same mischievous purpose, then as now. They called for a Convention to supercede Parliament and take affairs into their own hands, then as now.

What became of them—*the leaders* and their movement?

We shall tell that to-morrow; but in order to do so, we must turn from the Parliamentary History to the criminal trials of England.

The Habeas Corpus—Continued.

The Committee who made examination of the Resolutions we have heretofore quoted, of the meetings of the "Constitutional Information," and the "London Corresponding Society," and the dinner sentiments, and the communications of *citizen Hardy*—if they were now alive and were set down blind-fold in Raleigh, and the Standard were read over to them, would think themselves back in London in the date of 1794. All the same harsh denunciations of the Government, the same awful threats, the same shrewd disguise, even the same taking of the "*cue*," wherein the provincial resolutions adapt their language to the metropolitan programme. In citizen Gerrold's "stream of inspiring eloquence," they would readily recognize our plethoric declaimer, Hon. R. P. Dick. In T. Hardy, Esq., the hero of "critical movements and immediate action," they would discover the photograph of our old and successful competitor Dr. Leach:—the same *innocent leakage*, that the more artful did not intend. The resemblance between the two eras, their actors and pursuits, are identical—down even to the *tying themselves* on to Earl Stanhope, just as these *tie themselves* to Gov. Vance.

Well, what became of the movement and the agitators in 1794? Why, on the 16th of May, in three days, the Committee made report to this effect:

"Your Committee conclude, that the measures "which have been stated are directed to the "object of assembling a meeting which under "the name of *Convention*, may take upon itself "the character of a general representative of "the people. However at different periods the "term of parlimentary reform may have been "employed, it is obvious that the present view "of these Societies is not intended to be prose"cuted by any application to Parliament, but "on the contrary by an open attempt to super"cede the House of Commons."

The Committee were not deceived in 1794, and no more is our Government in these days, although the present agitators cloak their designs under almost the precise language of their predecessors.

On the same day Mr. Pitt presented his Bill for the *suspension of the Habeas Corpus*. He called the attention of the House to the *Societies* and their varied places of operation, now undisguised, audacious hostility—*now*, putting on the mask of attachment to the State and country—one day provoking the hand of justice; the next putting on the garb of reform and affecting zeal for the preservation of the Constitution—*only once*, "a sincere confession that not to "parliament, not to the executive power were "they to look for redress, but to the Convention "which they proposed to erect. Happily (said "the Prime Minister of England) for this "country and the world, they had prematurely "thought the period at hand, and thrown off "the mask just when the bulk of the nation "were uniting with the Government."

If this the greatest of England's Premiers were here to-day, he could not more accurately describe the agitators:—the same artful guise—the same unguarded discoveries—the same plan—the same causes of discontent, and the same inevitable end;—the dissolution of Government.

"Then" (said Mr. Pitt,) "it is *usual* in "time of danger to suspend the *habeas corpus* "laws: As those were made for the preser"vation of the Constitution on one hand, so "on the other they could not exist if the "Constitution was gone. It is suspended "when the Constitution and liberty of the "country are most peculiarly guarded." After some clatter by the few about freedom of speech and press, the bill passed by a vote of 146 yeas, to 28 nays. It went to the Lords and passed there by 92 yeas to 7 nays; and thus authority was given to the King to secure and detain persons suspected of conspiring against the Government. The good and worthy of the citizens of England sustained the Parliament, the ministry was upheld, and order, quiet, public security and harmony of action were established, and the Government was left to prosecute the war, free from the embarrassing opposition of malcontents who, themselves, taking no useful part in it, were constantly arraying animosities against the Executive and Legislative departments, and thus aiding the cause of the enemy.

But what became of the agitators? We lay down the "Parliamentary History," to find the record of their future action in the Criminal Calendar of the country. We will remember that among the causes of complaint, with the worthies of the two Societies, as Convention agitators, whose proceedings we have noticed, was "the transporting of virtuous citizens to Botany Bay."

On turning to the criminal trials before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburg, in March 1794, we encounter among the defendants—or rather *panels*, as they are called in Scotland—the name of one Joseph Gerrold. We are struck with the name, having been heretofore struck with the "stream of inspiring eloquence" of one *citizen Gerrold*, poured out under a stomachic stimulant at an anniversary dinner of the "London Corresponding Society." On enquiry, we ascertain the two to be one—and we are *now* the more struck at the manifest change in our worthy citizen. At the dinner—he was 'Citizen Gerrold"—big with good dinner—and preferring "rather to die the last of freemen, than live the first of slaves."—(By the bye, not a bad idea in a well fed man of preferring to die "THE LAST")

Now he is PANEL Gerrold—answering to the name of Joseph: and the first thing he says before the Court is:—"My Lords, I am totally ignorant of the laws of this country. * * * I applied to several gentlemen of the profession to advocate my cause; they unanimously refused." * * * The Lord Justice clerk replied—That his application was rather late, but he would assign him counsel. The accusation against *the panel* was of SEDITION—in the assisting to assemble an illegal association under the designation of a "General Convention of the friends of the people." That he had been present at a meeting as chairman, at which a resolution was passed, which

"Resolved, That on the first notice given of any bill in Parliament for the suspension of the "*habeas corpus*" act * * * the different delegates shall repair to such place as the secret Committee of this Convention shall appoint, and the first seven members shall declare the sittings permanent, and twenty one shall constitute *a Convention and proceed to business.*"

On these and similar charges he was tried, and on his trial was defended very ably by a young advocate by the name of Gilliers, who introduced into his speech (as young advocates sometimes will, poetry which applies the wrong way,) this quotation from Macbeth:

"O! fare thee well—those evils thou repeat'st, upon thyself,
"Have banished me from Scotland."

The panel also defended himself, but without avail. He was found guilty of the crime libelled, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, thus adding another to the virtuous members of Botany Bay.

Pursuing our investigations—in the year '94, we come to a special commission of Oyer and Terminer at the *Session House*, Old Bailey,—in the city of London. Present, Lord Chief Justice Eyre. Our attention is attracted by the call of "*Thomas Hardy.*"—We had known a certain "T. Hardy, Sec'y," the writer of communications to the "Edinburg Gazeteer," (a *standard* newspaper of that day, but this T. Hardy that we had known was a sort of prototype of our old friend and successful competitor, Dr. Leach. *He* used to write of the "critical moments"—that "now was the time to act"—that the "Hessians were in the land." In other words, that T. Hardy, like our old friend Dr. Leach, was a "leaky vessel"—a "broken cistern that would hold no water."

Strange to say, this Hardy is the identical T.—but no longer "T. Hardy, Sec'y"—no longer "citizen Hardy"—but *Thomas Hardy, prisoner in the dock of the Session House*, answering to the charge of high treason. The basis of a charge was these communications which we have noticed; the indictment ran—that "he did traitorously write and publish letters, instructions, resolutions, to move and seduce the subjects of the King to depute and send, and cause to be chosen, deputed and sent, delegates to compose *a Convention*, with intent and in order to subvert the legislative rule and government." * * *

He was defended by the most eminent of English Advocates, Mr. Erskine, and through his powerful agency—he was acquitted of treason—and justice having been satisfied on more prominent criminals, the prisoner, Thomas Hardy, the leaky prototype of our old competitor Dr. Leach, escaped. But we never hear of him afterwards in the world of letters, and presume he returned to mending soles, for he was a shoe-maker. The "Edinburg Gazetteer" was the title of a newspaper published in 1794 at Edinburg, and edited by one Alexander Scott. There were one or two other papers, sorts of common sewers for the viler kind of trash, emanating from the ignoble and irresponsible members of the agitating societies; but the Gazetteer was the *standard* of authority with the seditious and ill-disposed. Its editor Alexander Scott, had been a politician of all parties, but had finally settled down among the band of seditious agitators and become its organ. This Alexander Scott was libelled for sedition, and his office seized, and ample proofs found for his conviction, and he was convicted by the Lords Commissioners—but when the court came to pronounce sentence, Alexander Scott, the organ, had abandoned his comrades, citizens Gerrold, Shirving, Palmer and others, and being "called in court, and three times, at the door of the court house, he forfeited his recognizance and failed to appear, and being enquired of at his own house, it was found that he did not lodge there. "And thereupon he was adjudged to be an "outlaw and fugitive from his Majesty's laws, "and they ordained him to be put to *his hynessess "horn*, and all his movable goods and gear to be "escheat and imbrought to his Majesty's use "for his contempt and disobedience in not ap"pearing this day and place, in the hour of the "cause, to have underlyn the law for the crime "of sedition." * * *

We do not hear any more of Alexander Scott, the editor of the Gazetteer. He deserted his companions, escaped under cover of night, was outlawed, was supposed to have gone over to the enemy in France, where it is conjectured he perished miserably—meeting the common fate of those who desert their country.

We have shown now the agitation in England in 1794, and the results to the country of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the punishment of the Agitators. We have not noticed the progress of the lesser and unimportant characters through the agitation of 1794. We presume that they were not criminally prosecuted, (perhaps some of them turned State's evidence)—and were simply enrolled into the service and *made to* fight in the army.

On Monday we propose to take up the *"habeas corpus"* as understood in the old United States, and now in the Confederacy

The Habeas Corpus---Concluded.

We have finished our compilation from English History, of the circumstances under which the *Habeas Corpus* act was temporarily suspended by the Parliament in 1794. We have referred to history also for the accuracy of our statement, that it had previously undergone like suspension—and so it has since. From the tone of the debate at the period referred to, it is readily perceived how strong was the disinclination to disturb the act, and how high the reverence towards this "Writ of Liberty." But by a large majority of the ablest and purest men of England, men above the sordid motives of fear and favor, such men as William Pitt, Edmund Burke and Lord Thorlow—the guardians of Constitutional law—it was thought that the circumstances we have detailed, where misguided men, aiming at injurious purpose, were forming themselves into *Conventions*, to take Government into their own hands, were a sufficient occasion to interpose a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, for the public safety.

We, the people of America, formerly the people of the United States, and before that, Colonists of Great Britain, had imbibed the ideas of our fathers upon the inestimable virtue of this sacred writ of right. Yet when we came to contend with the mother country for independence, and war succeeded, we, the old Federal Congress, abandoned all claim in behalf of the citizen to General Washington's uncontrolled power, relying upon the discretion of this great Commander-in-Chief to guard individual freedom, when not incompatible with the public safety. The resolutions of the Continental Congress of December 2 th, 1776 "constituted him in all respects, a dictator according to the Roman sense of that term." They vested him with the power to create an army, to appoint its officers, "to take wherever "he may be whatever he may want, for the use "of the army, if the inhabitants will not sell it; "allowing a reasonable price for the same—to arrest, and confine persons who refuse to take "the Continental Currency, or are otherwise "disaffected to the American cause, and to re"turn to the States of which they are citizens, "their names, and the nature of their offences "together with the witnesses to prove them.' Robt. Morris, Clymer and Walton, the Committee who transmitted the proceedings, congratulated the country that the most unlimited power was thus safely entrusted. Suppose now that in those days newspaper editors, politicians and people had set to work to abuse the Government—to publish it as a despot and tyrant—to be resisted by negotiations with the enemy, irrespective of it—suppose they had held meetings, and stimulated agitation denouncing the war, and rendering the soldier discontented and unhappy—suppose here in North Carolina they had done these things, what would Gen Washington have done? They did do things like these here in North Carolina—and in that day men disaffected towards the Government were called TORIES, and Military law dealt with them whenever it was strong enough to seize them. God forbid that history should be obliged to re-enact this scene *in our struggle*.

When the Union was formed and the Constitution of the United States was adopted, all the attachment of our people to the ancient writ of "*habeas corpus*" recurred, and its suspension was stringently restricted "unless when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it." We are not aware that any case of its suspension occurred after the adoption of the Constitution. The two insurrections which preceded Burr's conspiracy were easily controlled, and the suspension was not necessary. On the occasion of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, although Mr. Jefferson did not recommend it, a bill to suspend the *habeas corpus* passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House, on the ground that the leading conspirators had been arrested, and they were few in number, and necessity did not require it.—The escape of Aaron Burr, who was undoubtedly guilty, under legal technicalities, was the result of the action of the House of Representatives. Then there was peace, and the power of the nation was unemployed.

We have thus given a historical summary of the action in England and the United States upon this writ of *habeas corpus*. In this country, no condition of things under the old Government ever occurred like those which now exist. We claim to hold in as deep veneration this privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as man can hold a great prerogative of the sovereign, for the benefit of the citizen—and a sacred right of the individual for the good of the community. It ought not to be suspended for a moment except as the Constitution allows it: "when there is invasion or rebellion and the public safety may require it."

On one point the provision of the Constitution is certainly met. Our country is not merely invaded, but invaded with the fell purpose to subjugate and destroy—a purpose put into execution by the most barbarous inhumanities—our own slaves having been armed as instruments for our destruction.—This invasion is supported by a foreign nation of twenty odd million of inhabitants who occupy a territory of vast resources whose naval force blockades our ports and besieges our towns, while its armies desolate our frontier and drive our people unarmed and powerless, exiles from their homes.

The simple question then—being thus invaded—does the public safety require the suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*? On this point, we are inclined to defer our opinon to that of the Government. We cannot possibly know how urgent the necessity may be in some places for the suspension of this privilege—of which the President and Congress may be informed. We have seen that Gen. Magruder has been obliged to arrest persons of his own motion, and send them out of the country; and the proof of their treasonable practice justified his action but a less ardent and bold officer would not have assumed the responsibility, and the public safety might have been greatly imperilled. It may be necessary that this writ should be suspended in the Trans-Mississippi Department, or on the frontier of Mississippi State, or in Florida, or in North Alabama,—in all which it is well known the emissaries of Lincoln are endeavoring, under the *one-tenth* feature of his late proclamation, to secure States in the Union—*to get* their electoral votes for his own re-election. The President cannot communicate his information to the public, and the best and wisest course is to trust the discretion of our rulers. It is a drunken or crazy crew that would disable the helsman in the height of the storm.

We shall not instruct the Congress and Government, but shall acquiesce in what they do. From what we have heard, we presume a general suspension of the writ is not intended—but only to authorize the President to suspend it in certain localities for a stated time. One thing we see very plainly, if it is suspended, the responsibility of it can be clearly fixed. It is known that Principals of Substitutes intend to contest the constitutionality of the law by which they are required to do military service. It is further known that the army must be filled up. Now if any Judge or Judges have inspired a public distrust by striking "licks at the Government," and helping the escape of men who are liable; by summoning officers from their duties to remote points when other Judges were nearer; by attaching others for contempt, when plainly no contempt was intended—then that Judge ipduces the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in that State, and is responsible to the people for the inconvenience. If any Legislature refuses to allow the Governor to call a court, so as to get its decision of vexed questions, so as to settle the law and bind individual Judges, it leaves these questions open to conflicting opinions and thereby necessitates the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and *it* is responsible. If any Editor stigmatizes the Government as a despotism, and invites the people to stigmatize it in public meetings, and they do so, and threaten separate State action by negotiating with the enemy, or other unlawful act—if these meetings denounce the war as unholy, unjustifiable, disapproved of God—and any Editor publishes these proceedings and adds thereto the threat that his State will "take her affairs into her own hands—will assert her sovereignty—will tumble down the arch"—will not submit to this law of Congress—nor that—and stimulates a call for a Convention, to carry these threats into execution—and sends all this incendiary matter to the army—that paper disquiets the public mind—of our leaders of the Government—of our fellow-citizens in other States—of the loyal in our own State—and if the *habeas corpus* be suspended, that Editor and those who figure in such meetings, may be sure they will be regarded as responsible.

We have done with the question. Whatever Congress may do, we hope and believe it will do on full investigation. We have no malevolence to a human being. Except one man, there is no citizen of North Carolina we would not rather benefit than injure. If we could be instrumental in bringing to one mind our distracted and divided fellow-citizens, and induce all to move on in the only path to safety, we should have fulfilled the value of our position, and should be content.

Mr. Reade, Again.

The last Standard says—"The labored attack of the *Confederate* on Mr Senator Reade, will glance innocuous from the securely mailed reputation of that gentleman." Our criticism of Mr. Reade's speech was not an "attack." Attacks are rather in the line of the Standard—as by that means it "kills and makes alive." For example: On the 23rd of July 1856, it said of this same Mr E. G. Reade—"We learn that Mr. Rogers is reading a letter from Mr. E. G. Reade." * * "Mr. Reade is a smart man in a small way." * * * * "This oily and unscrupulous demagogue may flourish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come." Again, on the 30th of July, it said in reference to the Brooks and Sumner matter: "So if Mr. Brooks had told Mr. Reade of his "intention, he would have sneaked to Mr. Sum"ner and informed him of the fact. His vote "shows that he would have done so. Mr. Reade "joins hands with these men, and aids them, in "this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern "State. He evinces his sympathies by his "vote; and his sympathies show that his heart "is not in the right place. He has misrepre"sented a large majority of his constituents, "and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by "his own deliberate act, to the scorn and con"tempt of all honorable men."

Raleigh Standard, July 23rd and 30th, 1856.

So Mr. Reade is a *sneak*—an *oily demagogue*—a sympathiser of Sumner—*a disgraced man, exposed to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men*:—his "voice will scarce be anywhere respected."

We never expect to make such an *attack* as this on Mr. Reade. *We* recognize him as a high-toned gentleman, a christian, and an upright member of society—a misguided, prejudiced and dangerous politician. His worst peril being of too close association (politically) with the Standard.

But which is to be believed—the Standard *then* or *now*? Why neither. The abuse was only "for party purposes"—so is the praise. Cease ———"a file bites you."

Our friend, Rev. T. H. Pritchard, has been editorializing in the Biblical Recorder, *as locum tenus*, for the past week. He shows himself as efficient with the quill as he is well known to be in the pulpit. He is a martyr to the Lincoln despotism, having been banished from Baltimore because he was true to the South, his native home and the land of his fathers. We would thank the dynasty for expatriating "a few more of the same sort."

It will be seen by the Telegraphic news, that the Yankees are about making another demonstration upon Richmond. We understand there is a report in this city, that advices have been received that a large number of transports had made their appearance in James river. We have no such advices, as we should doubtless have, if there was any truth in it. The report, we presume, originated in the statement found in our telegram, that a large number of transports were in York river.

There is a rumor in the city, that the enemy has been heavily reinforced at Washington and Newbern; but it is not credited. It is reported that a courier from Butler had been intercepted with despatches to the Yankee commander in that department, that he could only send one regiment in response to his application for reinforcements.

Address of the President to the Army.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

The following address of the President is published for the information of the army.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States!

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts.—You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your services for the public defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm prevades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and, it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by true contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will like ice the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partizans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the result to the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over-strained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever-living in their hearts.

Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864.

FALSE INFORMATION.—The Richmond Dispatch says, that the Yankees engaged in the late raid were misled by the information of refugees, that there was no obstacle to a swoop upon the city. We advise the Yankees not to believe all they hear. No one in this city, except the head of the Government, and his confidential officer, know anything of our military preparations worth knowing. The Government knows how to keep its own secrets. We only wish the Yankees had pushed their late enterprise a little further.

PATRIOTIC AND BENEVOLENT ADDRESSES.—We call attention to the notice in this paper of Addresses to be delivered in this city on the evening of the 15th and 16th instant, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals of this State. The ability of the Speaker and the objects of the lectures cannot fail to call forth large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Lacy will be enthusiastically received, on his mission of love, by the people of this community, of which he was long a cherished and useful member.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, writing from Snow Hill, says—"the public meeting held here the other day must not be taken as the sentiment of the good people of Green county. A few noisy persons are making the disturbance."

This is a hard fortune! as the counterfeiter said when he found himself cutting stone in the State prison.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

The House committee appointed near the first of the session, to investigate the alleged failure to furnish an adequate supply of food to Yankee prisoners, made a report this morning, that they have examined a large number of witnesses and accumulated a mass of testimony, showing that though a considerable portion of the prisoners have not received full and regular allowance of meat, and some days received none, yet on all such occasions bread and vegetable rations were increased or doubled; and the charge that prisoners were starved or suffered for food, is utterly untrue, and it fully appears that they have always fared as well and sometimes better than our own soldiers in the field; and for whatever failure there may have been to furnish full allowance of meat to prisoners, the Yankee army, by wholesale pillage and destruction of property of Southern people, were more responsible than any neglect on the part of any one charged with keeping and subsisting prisoners.

It is understood that there is considerable difficulty in adjusting the difference between the Senate and House on the Military bill—the disagreement being on exemption. Both Houses have been in secret session most of the day and both meet to-night.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

Senate last night passed a bill to issue rations to soldiers. Agreed to.

The House bill to allow officers to purchase rations and clothing from the Government, rejected. Bill to create the office of assign to the army, postponed indefinitely. Bill to abolish the office of third Lieutenant. Bill to limit the term of Cabinet officers to two years. Bill to declare alien enemies and confiscate the property of persons who seek or avoid service by going beyond jurisdiction of the States, was made the special order of to-morrow. The House last night passed a bill to establish fourth Auditor's office to facilitate the settlement of deceased soldiers claims.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.

In the Senate this morning, the Military Committee reported a bill to retire army officers; provides that the President, on recommendation of the General Commanding Department or Army, may discharge any officer from service who be no assignable command or duty, or who be incompetent, inefficient or absent. Officers disabled, the President may [illegible] pay during the war, or assign them to such duty as they are able to perform. Passed, yeas 1[illegible] nays 8.

The Senate concurred in House amendment to General Staff bill, and it now awaits the President's signature. The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether General Lawton is now performing the duties of Quartermaster General, and if so, since the tenth of August last, receiving the pay and allowances of Brigadier General, and if so, under what law.

The House passed the bill authorising Attorney General to have the laws of Congress published in newspapers at such terms as may be agreed upon.

The Military Committee reported favorably that portion of Senate bill to provide officers in the Cavalry service, which authorizes the General Commanding department to dismount and place in the infantry such cavalry as behave badly in the face of the enemy or are disorderly; unfavorably on that portion abolishing Partisan Rangers, with a view to bringing in a substitute not so sweeping in character; but the House postponed the whole bill indefinitely.

The President has vetoed the bill to establish Veteran Soldiers Home. The veto message will be read in the House in the morning.

Conference Committees are endeavoring to reconcile differences between the Senate and House on matters under consideration in secret session.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 1[illegible]

All quiet in the front. There are rumors of the enemy evacuating Culpeper C. H., but not confirmed.

Troops are still re-enlisting for the war.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb.

The Enemy have withdrawn their forces from John's Island, and are reported going off in gunboats. The Yankees on Morris Island are engaged to-day repairing injuries to batteries caused by our shelling. No further shelling.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb[illegible]

It was reported last night that the Yankees were again coming up the Peninsula; said to be in advance troop of Cavalry indicated the [illegible] of Barhamsville. Various reports received to effect that a large force of the enemy were building near Yorktown. One account says that transports with troops arrived in York River this week. Rumor has been current here for two days that Gold had largely advanced in New York. It is credited from the most source of reliable information.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb[illegible]

Our batteries opened all around on Morris Island for about two hours this morning. The practice was splendid. The cannonading shook houses in the city, and the flashing of guns illuminated the whole harbor. The Yankees [illegible] on Wagner was cut down. Only four shells have been fired since on the city. Details have not yet reached us from Johns Island. It is [illegible] reported that we have driven the enemy from Island, and that everything is working well. Our casualties are also reported very small.

The latest information from Florida is said to be of an encouraging character.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, [illegible]

Forty-three of the escaped officers have returned to Libby prison—Col. Streight captured.

Baltimore papers of the 8th say [illegible] factory at Hartford Conn., was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss immense.

A joint resolution relative to conscription has passed the Yankee House of Representatives by eight majority.

Rumors are rife of a change in the command of the army of the Potomac—Hunter and Meade both named as successor to Meade.

The Judge Admiralty court at Halifax decided to restore the Chesapeake and her owners.

The Arabia has arrived at Halifax with European advices to the 24th. No special interest in the a pect of the Schleswig Holstein question. Maximilian will visit Paris and qualify as Emperor of Mexico. The Spanish Government will appoint a Minister to Mexico as soon as official confirmation of the crowning [illegible].

Gold in New York on the afternoon of the 13th 158.

Nothing further from the Peninsula.

From Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, [illegible]

Mrs. Colonel McClung, Mrs. Boyd and [illegible] came through the lines from Knoxville.

An election was being held for C[illegible]

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1864.

The Habeas Corpus.

The main cause of complaint by those who are agitating for a Convention in this State, or at least that which they pretend, is the probable suspension by Congress of the *habeas corpus*. In their meetings, they resolve that if Congress shall suspend this act, it will be despotic, and when North Carolina is to choose between this depotism and her own sovereignty, she will choose the latter *by a Convention*—in other words, she will withdrawn from the Confederacy. And in all the meetings (except that of Thompson's Store in this county, the proceedings of which have never seen the light,) a Convention is urged, in order to be in readiness. Passing over for the present the fact that the suspension of the "*habeas corpus*" is made necessary (if at all) by the action of these agitators, we address ourselves to the question—whether, if Congress should suspend the writ, it will exercise a lawful authority, or put in force a despotic power. The resolution of the Guilford meeting was no doubt prepared by Mr. Dick; at least it was presented by him; and it asserts, that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is "the subversion of free Government and the establishment of an odious Military despotism." Now, these are *very strong terms*. They apply not to the repeal of the act, but only to the *suspension* of the writ:—they are used by a lawyer of controlling practice—late district Attorney of the United States—who came very near continuing the Judgeship in the family by succeeding to his father, who for many years was an honest Judge of the Superior Courts of this State.

Let us see if Mr. Dick is sustained in this position, which he takes with the accustomed boldness of his nature:—

Perhaps there is no country where the writ of *habeas corpus* is better understood than in England. It was first a common law remedy in the land, and derived to us by our adoption of the common law; when, because of the subtle evasions of the common law, it was subsequently engrafted in the "Petition of Right;" after in the *Magna Charta*, and finally made a permanent statute of the realm; it took almost the precise shape in which we now hold it.

The history of the 31st Charles the 2nd, which is the great *habeas corpus* act, is a curious one, and would be considered rather the gossip of tradition, if it were not verified for fact by the highest authority. The House of Commons, so runs the narative, passed the act, but the House of Lords were opposed to it. The Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Chancellor, was its introducer and advocate. Lords Grey and Norris were named to be the tellers, when the vote was taken; and Lord Norris, being afflicted with turns of fainting, his co-teller seized the moment when his Lordship was in one of his vapors, to count a "very fat Lord," who came along just then, as ten instead of one; and thus the bill passed, by 57 to 55. Lord Cambbell, in his life of Shaftesbury, recounts how this noble Earl, presiding as Lord Chancellor, *spoke* until members had come and gone, and could not be retold and the mistake corrected—an astute trick, not unworthy some leaders of the present legislature, and wholly in keeping with the efforts of some agitators, who by neise, and speaking hide the real purposes of their Convention.

Thus this great measure of liberty came to be a law in England. The act is devised with great skill, and sets forth the various uses to which the writ is to be applied—how to be issued, returned and tried—and from this act, most of the Confederate States have borrowed the terms of their several acts and ordinances with regard to it.

The people, who are resolving against the suspension of the writ; and the speakers, who are protesting against it; and the press, which is publishing again it, call to their aid the inviolability of the writ as esteemed in England; and urge that country as the proper example for us, in dealing with this measure of public concern, this abettor of individual freedom.

These people, orators and press, are wholly misinformed of English history, who assert that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is uncommon in England. On the contrary, it is the first remedy for all dangers to the State. Parliament flies to it, and it is the boast of England's greatest statesmen, that the Government is often sustained, violence controlled, the writ itself protected, and even the guilty, who cause its suspension, are shielded from the necessity of harsher punishment, by its timely removal—*by suspension*—out of the way of danger.

We propose on the morrow to sum up some occasions of its suspension in England; and we have no doubt to find a case so exactly coincident with the present state of affairs in North Carolina, as that by a mere change of name and place all the circumstances will tally.

We shall see from this record, handed down to us for our good by history, how few opponents there were in Parliament, when this suspension was enacted—and,

We trust the people will read our efforts to inform them—and they will discover that we do not intend to mislead.

One knows not whether to admire most the freedom and ease with which prisoners and deserters are allowed to leave our lines, the monstrous lies they fabricate to earn their welcome from the Yankees, or the confidence with which the Yankees seem to receive and copy these tales. We could, on a task, undertake to believe MUNCHAUSEN, as easily as the stories which figure in the Yankee journals, and of course in the Richmond journals.

A YOUNG LADY KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—The Examiner learns from a passenger that a young lady, whose name he did not hear, fell from the train between Wilmington and Weldon, on Saturday night, and the wheels severed her head from the body. She was walking the platform, from one car to another, when the accident occurred.

GEN. HOOD.—We learn that this distinguished officer has been promoted to a Lieut. General, and will take command in about two weeks. The corps to which he has been assigned is understood to be that formerly under Gen. D. H. Hill, in the army of Gen. Johnston.

The battle of Waterloo, was a clear victory for the allies; but it was not an overwhelming defeat for France. The corps of forty thousand men intended by Napoleon to have followed Blucher and prevent his junction with the forces of Wellington, did not participate in the combat; the battle itself presented varied phases during the day, and till the very close of the evening hung in suspense. The result was wholly disproportionate to the advantage gained; and this result was not attributable to the army, but justly due to the timid and treacherous counsels and conduct of politicians in the rear. It is true that Ney had been crushed upon the heights of Mont St. Jean; that the Old Guard had been shattered as they clambered to the crest of the ridge, by the English artillery; that Jerome and his Chief of staff, Guillemont, and General Reille had been repulsed by the murderous fire around the Castle of Hougoumont; that Bulow did "march to the cannon of Waterloo," and Grouchy did not; that the French army fled in confusion, and that much artillery was lost: But then Napoleon had inflicted immense slaughter: Ney had brought off an imposing force: Jerome had been no less successful: Of the three hundred pieces on "La belle Alliance" many were saved: the Old Guard had not been demolished, and Grouchy had forty thousand men intact, with Vandamme, Excelmans and Gerard to command; and besides these were the detachments of Suchet, Lecourbe and of Ralpp. An army of one hundred thousand men, *all veterans*—veterans of that glorious army who scarce twelve months before, under the lead of the same Napoleon, had thrice encountered the same Prussians in enormous disparity of numbers, and had thrice defeated them—scattering the forces of York and Saken on the banks of the Marne and driving back Blucher, Kleist and Langeron upon the plains of Chalons.

One hundred thousand of these men yet remained—capable of easy re-organization, and under the lead of the invincible Marshals and Generals of the Napoleonic regime. Napoleon was not conquered—but France was subdued. The intrigues of Fouche—that Fouche who had wormed himself into the Ministry of Bonaparte, all the while laboring for his destruction, were doing more deadly mischief at Paris, than Wellington at Waterloo. *He* it was who pronounced the fatal words: "Every thing is lost." It was he who, with Carnot and Lafayette, stirred up the people against the Government, and offered France to the Bourbon and the foreigner. Under these auspices, the Chamber of Representatives declared itself permanent, and took into hostile alliance all the elements of opposition, and decreed the abdication of the Emperor.

It was in vain that Napoleon offered to assume command of the army, and lead them anew to victory. In vain that he warned them of the bad faith of the foreigner, and the perils besetting France. He reasoned with men grown deaf by cowardice and passion to the voice of reason. Napoleon passed into exile—Louis the Eighteenth was re-established—a deluge of foreigners poured into France The Prussians encamped along the banks of the Seine, and within the gardens of the Luxembourg; powerful reprisals were made upon the city; works of art, valued because historic, were snatched from their places and transported out of the country. Heavy taxes were levied upon the people; the army, the last defender of the institutions of the country, was disbanded, and the King stood crowned, but a suppliant at the foot of the foreigners—his territory curtailed, his fortresses given up, and the honor of France surrendered to one hundred and fifty thousand foreigners, who were to abide upon her soil. The King, wasted with grief and shame, implored with tears his Prime Minister to sign the disgraceful treaty. But did all this bring peace to France? No. Intrigue, discontent, judicial murders and private assassinations followed in quick succession, themselves pursued by revolutions, wherein civil war and intestine strife made slaughter of the people through three successive reigns, until the decayed bones of the dead Emperor were exhumed at St. Helena for burial in France, and a new Napoleon, by revolution and "*coup d'etat*" re-established the dynasty on the imperial throne. This is a terrible warning to the people of our States—to those of them especially who would instil discontent—who would invoke political dissension to weaken the military arm.

Our armies, not yet defeated—often victorious—stand inflexibly determined between us and the foe. They bear a noble prestige and an undaunted confidence. Properly aided, they carry victory on their standards. Their danger lies not in the enemy, but in timid, selfish, and it is to be feared, treacherous counsels *behind*. If France felt in deep long years of suffering the consequences of her folly, what pen can depict the fatal results to us? Already, with the precision of Yankee calculation, are our enemies counting the profits of our overthrow. With the cool unconcern of the butcher, turning over our chief men to death, and our homes to confiscation. The fate of all within their lines is eloquent of outrage, atrocity and cruel persecution—men and women constrained to the vilest servility, made to bear the yoke of the most degrading impositions—while the mongrels who occupy their homes revel and riot over the common misery. Let us then support the army; forbear dissension at home; uphold the cause; this, under Providence, is our only hope of safety.

The True Reason.

The Standard and its associates have been admonished again and again, that it is not any misrepresentations by their enemies that have impressed the Northern press and Mr. Everett, and Yankees generally, with the idea of their *Union* tendencies—and that their Convention means secession. Below they will find an extract from the New York Herald of a late date, confirming this admonition:

"We are also inclined to believe that this news is true, for the significant extracts which we gave our readers yesterday from the Raleigh Standard, broadly hinted at an impending State Convention, which would be charged with the business of seceding from secession."

It is, as we have said, from the "significant extracts" from the Raleigh Standard, given by way of encouragement to the Herald's readers, wherein is "broadly hinted at an impending State Convention which would be charged with the business of seceding from secession"—that the Herald draws the belief that the news is true. Thus by *significant* extracts from our own papers, is aid and comfort given to the enemy. And the extracts are continued, day by day.

Georgia.

The organ of the agitators in this State derives pleasure from the position of Georgia, and anticipates some programme as "forthcoming" in certain "resolutions of Senator Hill," which is to "fight the abolition party, with Lincoln at its head, to the death; at the same time throwing the weight of our (its) moral influence into the scale of *Conservative* reaction in the United States." *We* apprehend no *programme* from Senator Hill which is to give weight to any Yankee party. We judge Senator Hill to be a true man, who will have nothing to do with any political fight among our enemies. They are all our foes—the *Conservative* section of them quite as implacable as any others;—the least they pretend to offer is reconstruction. Only such men as the agitators in North Carolina, and their organ, the Standard, assimilate *in name even*, with any political party in Yankeedom. It is a significant fact, that while the Standard denounces its countrymen as "Destructives"—it calls itself "Conservative," and also calls *Conservative* a certain party at the North, who are this very day in Washington, voting to carry on the war, and giving supplies. *Both Conservatives!* What kin, we pray, are the two *name-sakes*?

"*Minden*, did you say? I once knew a family of *Linden*: Perhaps a branch of that family?

"No, no relation, your Excellency—"only birds of a feather."

The following resolution just offered by Senator Hill, rebukes the imputation on his loyalty, which the article alluded to contains:

"2. That the action of those who, from the beginning, have stood in the front of danger and endured every hardship, in thus so cheerfully resolving to remain the voluntary bulwark of our country's defence, is commended by the Congress to all the people of the Confederate States as an example worthy of patriotic emulation, and should be accepted by every one as the signal for renewed devotion to the cause, and for increased and universal energy in the prosecution of a struggle, on the issue of which depends, not only Confederate and State independence, but the very existence of constitutional Government in America.

Warning to our People.

Wendell Philips, is one of the most prominent leaders of the party now in power at the North. Whatever policy he announces, may be considered as the policy that will be pursued by Lincoln and his advisers. Philips has lately made a speech in New York city. We published a synopsis of it a few days since. In his remarks he shadowed forth what will be the course of the North towards the South, if her armies succeed in subjugating us He speaks as if the South was already under the tyrannical rule of Lincoln. Here are his words;

"The North has conquered the South, let her divide it among her nobles, black and white, and we are safe. Now confiscate the lands of the South and put it into the hands of the negroes and white men who have fought for it, and you may go to sleep with your parchment."

In this sentence we have a statement of what is in store for us in case we are overrun. Phillips and his party do not think that the taking away of all the slave property will be a sufficient punishment for Southern planters for undertaking to defend their just and constitutional rights. He advocates the taking of their lands from them also, and dividing the same among the white and black soldiers of the Northern army. Here is a picture for our planters to look at. Here is a picture for every property holder in the South to dwell upon. It is not overdrawn. It is correct.—It is a sketch of what will occur unless we prevent it; notwithstanding some editors in North Carolina, who have no property to lose, may essay to disparage the danger.

The brave hearts and stout arms of our soldiers have thus far stopped the Lincolnites from carrying out their foul designs. Our true and tried defenders stand between those at home and their enemies. We should do every thing possible for the comfort of our troops in the field. Should contribute all that is needed to make their families at home comfortable also.

According to the last Abolition porgramme matters stand thus: If we are overrun, we are to be stripped of everything. This is the true condition of affairs. Every one should realize it. Many have forgot their country in their great desire to accumulate wealth—Many, too many of our planters are among this class. What good will money, lands, or negroes, do our people if we are defeated?—They will do them no good at all. They will only enrich their adversaries, and fill their coffers.

A great crisis is now upon us—untold calamities are suspended over our heads. They will surely fall upon us if we—one and all—do not do our duty. Now is the time for every true lover of civil liberty to show his patriotism. To prove by his acts that he means what he says. The day for talking has gone by. The times demand action—earnest, energetic action.

RETALIATORY.—Captain Ives, of the 10th Massachusetts, and Captain Read, of the 3d Ohio, have been put in irons, and in a few days will be put in the Confederate States prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, and there put to hard labor so long as the war shall last.—These officers are hostages for the treatment of two Confederate Captains from Kentucky, who are confined on Johnson's Island with ball and chain.

While one of Gen. Lane's men (a North Carolinian,) was on picket not far from Chancellorsville, in the late advance of Meade, and while standing beind a tree, within speaking distance of the enemy, a wild turkey passing by, the picket unable to resist the temptation, fired and killed it. But he dared not venture to go and get it, lest he might be shot. Having reloaded his gun, he peeped from behind the tree at his prize, and perceiving a Yankee in the act of taking it up he fired again and dropped the Yankee by the side of the turkey, where both remained until night, when the picket gathered up his trophies.

THE INCOME TAX.—It is estimated that the Confederate income tax now being paid, will amount to three or four hundred millions of dollars in the Confederacy. This will certainly greatly reduce the amount of notes in circulation.

The Atlanta Appeal says that the Yankees in Memphis and in Nashville, after robbing the people of their slaves and putting them into the Federal army, actually required the former owners to pay tax on them according to valuation.

[From the Greensboro Patriot.

MR. EDITOR: A notice published in your last paper over the signature of "Many Citizens," has attracted much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry. What is the object of the meeting? Who's at the head of it? is in everybody's mouth both from town and country, and nobody as yet has been found who can answer these enquiries or give any satisfaction to the inquiring public? The notice appears to be a foundling, the paternity or maternity of which nobody is willing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of Guilford who believe that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances," to meet in the court house on Saturday next. "Various important questions are to be considered." What are the important questions? no intimation whatever is given. The people are to be got together—are to be penned, before they are allowed to know for what purpose they have been called together. Fraud and deceit always burrow in the dark, and disclose their secret workings by piece meal. The people must be got into the court house—then the leaders who have been consulting and concocting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, and then another—and another; till all the "important questions" are considered. It is to be hoped that no man who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, will be caught in any such a trap. What necessity is there now for consultation for the common good more than there was a month or three months, or six months ago? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; what grievances are there now to redress that did not exist when it was in session? It will meet again in May, why not wait till the next session?' What special grievances can there be that requires a call of the Legislature between December and May? These are only pretexts, and although dressed in fine clothes, cannot conceal the ugly and dirty carcass they are intended to hide.

It is well known that there is a plan on foot, which originated in Raleigh to call a Convention, and carry the State of North Carolina out of the Confederacy, and it is very much to be feared that the meeting on Saturday is called to further that design. Sorry am I that Guilford soil is selected for the furtherance of any such design. North Carolina, by a solemn act of the Convention of her people, has for weal or for woe cast in her lot with the people of the Southern Confederacy and has solemnly pledged her faith to "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish" with them, and she can take no steps backward without bringing shame upon her children and disgrace upon her name. Her escutcheon has always been bright, and her name unsullied up to the present hour. It is to be hoped no citizen of Guilford will lend his name, his influence or his presence to put a blot on her untarnished fame.

But suppose the Convention called, and we withdraw from the Confederacy, what then? "Take our own affairs into our own hands," is the language of the disturber of the repose of North Carolina. Well, then, you have got back your own affairs into your own hands, what then? Recall our troops, I suppose, would be the next step. But would they come when you call them? is the question. Suppose they would not desert these glorious leaders, under whom they have so often conquered and abandon that sacred cause which has been consecrated by the blood of so many heroes and martyrs, (and we all know they would not,) what would we then do with our own affairs in our own hands? We would then stand exposed to the scorn and derision of all the world. Suppose they come, what then? Why you made North Carolina the battle field of the war, and you will see,

"wide over her fields a waste of ruins laid."

Ask those of your fellow-citizens who have been to Northern and Eastern Virginia to describe its present condition, ruin and waste and desolation, and pause before you take the first step toward inflicting a similar ruin upon your beloved State and happy homes. But you are told this is a peace measure—it is all for peace and to stop the war. Be not deceived. It is a measure to aggravate, intensify and magnify the war and bring it to your doors and hearth stones. Does any man in his reason believe that if North Carolina seceded from the Confederacy she could remain neutral? Not for a day—she would be occupied immediately as a matter of necessity, as of self-protection by Confederate troops, and these troops would then be hostile troops and would burn with resentment against us for our perfidy.

But why talk about neutrality and its consequences? Nonsense. The object is to carry the State back into the old Union from which we seceded in 1861. What would be the consequences of that move, if it could succeed?—War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, here among us! Father against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor, burning houses, violated women, robbery and plunder. A Confederate army and a Federal army, both on our soil, both devouring and destroying until they would not leave a rail or a blade of grass in the land. Our people divided, part on one side and part on the other, engaged in the general business of cutting the throats of each other? Be not deceived. I know you want peace, so do I, so does every body. But we must seek peace in a constitutional and legal way—we have an organized government, and we must speak for peace through the organ of the government. Some of the very men who are now heading this movement were secessionists and brought on the present bloody war. They told you secession was a peaceful remedy. They told what was not true, and when they tell you, you can have peace by calling a Convention, they tell you what is not true again.

If you were about to take a journey upon a railroad train, and were informed that the locomotive was out of order—some of the axels wrenched, some of the wheels cracked—that the engineer was crazy and the conductor drunk, would you go? Not a step. Well if you go into the meeting on Saturday, be certain that the train upon which you then embark is sound and in good condition and under the control of sober and competent officers, lest a collision or running off the track, or a break down, may end in broken bones and mangled limbs and loss of life to many who thought they were only on a pleasure trip.

Be certain you do not "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." Lincoln says we have no Confederate Government, no Nationality—but that we are a State. Now by holding a Convention to treat with Lincoln as a State, do you not ignore the existence of our Confederate Government and play directly into his hand and aid him in his great plan of our subjugation?

A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Richmond Stock Market.

REPORTED BY R. H. MAURY & CO.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.

GOLD—20 to 28 for one, weak; Bank Notes, 360 to 350 for one; Sterling, 1st class, 22 for one, tendency downward.

BONDS—Virginia State 6 per cent.—last sales long dates 240 and int.

North Carolina, new 6 per cent.—270a275 and int.

Missouri State 6 per cent.—last sales, 500a525.

North Carolina, old 5 per cent. 575a600.

North Carolina, new 8 per cent., 270a275 and interest.

Confederate States 15,000,000—Coupon Bonds 180a18[illegible]. Registered do. 145a150 and int.

Confederate States 100,000,000, 125.

Confederate States' 7 per cent. 101a101½ and interest.

This is a hard fortune! as the counterfeiter said when he found himself cutting stone in the State prison.

[From the Greensboro Patriot.

MR. EDITOR: A notice published in your last paper over the signature of "Many Citizens," has attracted much attention and excited a great deal of inquiry. What is the object of the meeting? Who's at the head of it? is in everybody's mouth both from town and country, and nobody as yet has been found who can answer these enquiries or give any satisfaction to the inquiring public? The notice appears to be a foundling, the paternity or maternity of which nobody is willing to acknowledge. It requests "all the citizens of Guilford who believe that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances," to meet in the court house on Saturday next. "Various important questions are to be considered." What are the important questions? no intimation whatever is given. The people are to be got together—are to be penned, before they are allowed to know for what purpose they have been called together. Fraud and deceit always burrow in the dark, and disclose their secret workings by piece meal. The people must be got into the court house—then the leaders who have been consulting and concocting measures in secret, bring forth, one proposition, and then another—and another; till all the "important questions" are considered. It is to be hoped that no man who studies his own peace and the peace of his State, will be caught in any such a trap. What necessity is there now for consultation for the common good more than there was a month or three months, or six months ago? The Legislature has adjourned within a month; what grievances are there now to redress that did not exist when it was in session? It will meet again in May, why not wait till the next session?' What special grievances can there be that requires a call of the Legislature between December and May? These are only pretexts, and although dressed in fine clothes, cannot conceal the ugly and dirty carcass they are intended to hide.

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A TRUE FRIEND OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ON TO RICHMOND AGAIN.—The New York World makes the following editorial comment on an article from the Washington military correspondent of the N. Y. Times, foreshadowing the plans of the War Department for a grand campaign against Richmond the ensuing spring:

"A letter writer in the Times makes certain revelations in connection with the army of the Potomac, and the coming spring campaign which, if true, should lead to his arrest and punishment as a Confederate spy; and which, if not true, is an imposition upon the public, he claims to write from positive knowledge. He says that when the spring opens two separate armies will operate against Richmond—one overland, under Gen. Meade, and the other by way of the Peninsula, under General Hancock. He admits that the military tinkers at Washington have at last discovered, what General McClellan knew and told them in the fall of 1861, that the rebel capital cannot be taken from the direction of the Rapidan river. That line is now admitted to be all but impregnable. It can only be turned, says the Times writer, from the Peninsula, and hence two armies will be employed for the work, either one of which will be able to cope with any army Lee can bring into the field to defend Richmond. We are inclined to believe that this must be the scheme of the administration, because it is precisely the one they should not adopt. It is a great military mistake, in the first place, to divide your forces and operate from two opposite points of the compass against an enemy situated in the centre of the circle. One hundred and fifty thousand men in one army would be far more likely to capture Richmond than two armies of one hundred thousad each not within supporting distance of each other. This is so obvious that it needs no argument to prove it.

In the next place, if two armies are to operate against Richmond, either of them large enough to cope singly with the main rebel army, it will be a waste of material and soldiers. The concentration of a quarter of a million of men in Virginia will weaken all our other armies to just that extent. By so much will we lose in military strength in the West and on the sea coast, without gaining any strength in Virginia.

The truth is, the proper military line of advance against Richmond is by way of the James river. Let a hundred and fifty thousand troops be placed on the peninsula, under the command of a competent general, and by next May the rebel capital will be ours. Thirty thousand men will be sufficient to guard Washington. When the administration, in this as in all their other military movements, come back to the plans of General McClellan, they will succeed; but not until then."

We have a copy (says the Richmond Sentinel) of the Panama Herald, published at Nassau, New Providence, as late as the 23d of January. There is not much news contained in the number before us, but its tone is very friendly to the Confederate States, and decidedly hostile to the Yankee Government. We copy the following article from the Herald, on the subject of recognition:

NAVAL RECOGNITION.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Great European Powers still withhold the political recognition of the Southern States of America, in every other respect they are fast receiving the justice due them.—Socially they have been long recognized by the civil and revenue regulations of all countries, their commercial status is universally acknowledged upon the same basis as an independent power, (by being recognized belligerents,) and we see by the last number of Maryatt's naval signals for 1864, just received in Nassau, that their different standards were engraved and displayed in that work along with those of other independent powers, as entitled to respect and recognition. This latter fact also embraces the privilege of insurance and the maratime rights consequent thereunto.

Never was the true old maxim that "Revolutions never go backwards," better illustrated than in the case of the Southern Confederacy. Their credits and commercial relations long ago established abroad, is developing its effect. After all, commerce is the great king, and as we see its department wheeling into line, one after another, admitting the indisputable existence of a nation, it will not be long before the bands of red tape will rot out and the political schemers give way to the triumphant march of Truth and Justice. The Confederacy has had two battles to fight, one with her enemies, another with her friends. We hope before many months pass, the latter will be won, and the accomplished, the history of the past three years guarantees the triumphant and successful result of the former.

The Small Pox.

As small pox is becoming epidemic in many parts of the Confederacy, the press should assist in extending the subjoined recommendation. The fly trap or pitcher plant grows abundantly, and can be found extensively in South Carolina. It can be us d as a tincture, or in decoction, as is suggested below. It can also be obtained at all drug stores. If we have really an antidote to this dreadful scourge and loathsome disease in an innocent plant, which grows all around us, there is no better time than the present to establish its efficacy and extend its usefulness:

[*Extract.*]

To the Editor of the, Evening Mail, London, Eng.

SIR: * * * * * * *

Some time ago, seeing a paper written by Assistant Surgeon Miles, of the Royal Artillery, on the efficacy of the North American plant, called the *sarracenia purpurea* or pitcher plant, in the treatment of small pox among the Indians, my colleague (Mr. Agnis) and myself have given this remedy, which has been imported into this country by Dr. Miles, a fair trial and I am happy to say the eleven cases in our hands have recovered under its peculiar influence.

This remedy I consider a boon to the public, for this reason—it is so easily managed, any one can make a decoction or infusion of the root, like tea.

An ounce of the root is sliced and infused in a quart of water and allowed to simmer down to a pint, and given in two table spoonful doses every four hours, while the patient is well nourished with beef tea and arrow root. Four of the cases in my hospital have been severe confluent cases: ("confluent" means where the head, face and neck are swollen into a mis-shapen mass, and the pustules thickly running into each other;) they have throughout the disease all been perfectly sensible, have had excellent appetites, been free from pain, and have never felt weak. The effects of this medicine, which I have carefully watched, seemed to arrest the development of the pustules, killing, as it were, the virus from within, thereby changing the character of the disease, and doing away with the cause of the pitting, (if I may so express myself to the uninitiated,) and thus avoiding the necessity of gutta percha and india rubber applications, or of opening the pustules. In my opinion, all anticipations of disfigurement from pitting may now be calmed, if this medicine is given from the commencement of the disease.

Before leaving this subject, I may here caution the public that the useful part of the plant is its root, as recommended by Dr. Miles. With the usual kindness of Dr. Gibson, the Director General, I have been amply supplied with it for the use of my regiment. So much am I impressed with the efficacy of it in small pox over the old mode of treatment, that I hope to hear of it in every country gentleman's chest, and before long that we shall see no more faces, as described by Dickens, like the interior surfaces of sliced muffins. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) COSMO G. LOGIE,
Surgeon-Major Royal Horse Guards (Blue.)
WINDSOR, May 25, 1863.

Some girls in kissing pune up their mouths as if they were about to perform on the flageolet. This is wrong. Kissing is a luxury which should be indulged in with an appetite, and not nibbled at as if it were "spizen."

[From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Where does North Carolina Stand?

Thus far the position of North Carolina has been such, as to be appreciated very improperly, by those citizens of our country who are unacquainted with the politics and parties as they existed in this State before the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration as President of the United States. Grave charges have been preferred against many of her people, charges of disloyalty, charges against her noblest sons, her truest patriots, and even Gov. Vance has not escaped their malice, and the slanderous reports of envious and wicked men.

But while this feeling has been unjustifiable to a very greater extent, and while the sins of a few men should not condemn to infamy a whole people, can we deny that there has been seemingly, good reason to believe that a number of our citizens were, either very ignorant, and unskilled in the lesson of political wisdom, or that they have been governed by very impure notions, and are in the highest degree traitorous, and untrue.

Then to prevent misapprehension in the future, to do justice to North Carolina as a State and people, while we seek not to defend those who have sought to pull down the noble edifice which has been erected on the firm and ancient foundations of a proper feeling of patriotism, and a deeply implanted sentiment of resistance to every form of tyranny and despotism, let us endeavor to show to the country and to the world, that our record may be unspotted when the history of this righteous war is written, where North Carolina stands, and define the difference between an independent support of a constitutional Government, and a blind and unreasoning adoration of an administration, however pure and patriotic we may esteem it; point out the distinction between an impartial criticism of the measures of a government which is disposed to rely too much on its own strength in defiance of popular sentiment, and a desire to subvert the foundations of that government, and a wish to destroy its powers. To believe that the people of this State are willing to sacrifice honor and all those noble and refined feelings, which true and cultivated men possess, for a weak, unstable, uncertain Peace, and that, too, coupled with a doubt as to its permanency, to think that the blood of such men as Pettigrew, Pender, and Branch, cries aloud in vain for vengeance, and that this people are willing to strike hands with the freeman, who has invaded and insulted them, is to do great injustice to North Carolina.—But to hide the fact that in the midst of the State there are demogogues and unscrupulous men, who are expending all their energies and exhausting all their means to break down the credit of the government and impede the advance of our people along the road to honor and renown—to deny that there are men in our State who have allowed prejudice and passions, party feelings and by-gone personalities to lead them on to a direct and open issue with the authorities; is disguise the belief of the existence of a small party of such men, would be to impose on the intelligence of the people, and to treat the subject very unfairly; and, for the sake of State pride, sacrifice that pure gem of truth and honesty, which we trust, in our dissension of this question, we will keep always in view.

All intelligent men must know that any settlement of our difficulties on any other basis than that of a complete separate nationality, will be sadly disastrous in its effects. All well read people know that those men in North Carolina who call for a Convention of the people, and who advocate the policy of our "taking our affairs in our own hands, while they claim that they wish only for an "honorable peace," the details of which settlement they are unwilling to proclaim to the people, would accept any terms—certainly such terms as no honorable community would be willing to submit to, or entertain for a moment.—Every one knows full well that any re-construction by the State of North Carolina, if such a thing were ever so possible, would only tend to prolong the war, and transfer the troops from the Confederate army, to that of the United States, and bring the miseries and horrors of war nearer our own doors. Then can any sane man believe that a majority of the people of this State will support any measure which will tend to induce this state of affairs? Certainly no intelligent and upright man; no patriot or person who is not lost to every emotion of honor, and every feeling of integrity, can wish for this action, which must bring with it an overwhelming chaos in our affairs.

Only those men who were disappointed in obtaining office or power under the Confederate government, or those whose treason has carried them so far that if we should succeed (as we will certainly do,) in establishing our independence, they would be buried in infamy forever, are in the ranks of that very small minority.

Such leaders and such followers only, are willing that the past shall go for nothing; and those who magnify this evil do as much to destroy confidence and cripple the efforts of the government as the men they in common with all good people condemn.

At another time we will advance a few considerations in support of the position we have taken here, and endeavor to prove that all the empty croaking about North Carolina's unsoundness, is a slander on our people, and has no foundation in truth. That we have bad; treacherous men in our midst, we do not doubt, but surely a large majority of our people are not lost to honor and pride

A SON OF CAROLINA.

A WHOLE COMPANY IN BIBLE CLASSES.—A correspondent of the "Christian Index' says:

"I heard, several days since, of a company in one of our Virginia regiments, which numbers eighty men, all of whom, except ten, are connected with the different evangelical denominations. Bible classes have been formed embracing the entire company; and the little handful who are yet "out of Christ" give manifest tokens of deep religious impressions. These are the things which blunt and deaden the pangs of war. It is pleasant to know that, if the *lives* of our heroic defenders must be perilled, there are so many instances in which the peril reaches not to the *soul*.

A FIDDLER.—When Wright's Georgia regiment was drawn up in line of battle to go into its first fight, at —— Mills, in North Carolina, Wright, (now a Major General) in passing in front of his regiment, observed a tall, gaunt fellow, with a violin case strapped to his back. Wright asked him "what he was going to do with his fiddle?" The rude soldier had never heard of Mirabeau's dying exclamation, but he almost quoted it when he said he wanted to "die to the sound of Betsy," this being the term of endearment which he applied to his violin.

After the fight was over, the fiddling soldier did not answer at roll call. He was found with a broken leg at the root of a tree, to which he had crawled, quietly saying the strings of "Betsy."

ESCAPED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—Acting Master J. W. Hebb, of the Confederate States Navy, recently effected his escape from Fort McHenry, and, after hair-breadth escapes, by flood and field, reached this city on yesterday. He brings some interesting intelligence relative to the extensive desertions from Meade's army, evidence of which he met in abundance on his journey. It was currently reported and generally believed in Baltimore and the section of Maryland through which he traveled, that the greater portion of Meade's army was in and about Washington city.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

[From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Last Raid.

The Yankees who disturbed the serenity of last Sabbath seem to have retired as suddenly as they came. Sundry rumors as to their whereabouts and intentions agitated the surface of Richmond society yesterday, but they were not traceable to any reliable foundation. One had it that the enemy had succeeded in capturing a company belonging to the Holcombe Legion.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—A letter before us, from an officer in the army of Northern Virginia, dated the 3d inst, gives the gratifying intelligence that a large majority of the best troops of that army are voluntarily re-enlisting for the war. The writer says that nine-tenths of the men expect and are willing to stay in service and fight to the last, but a great many desire to change companies and regiments and the branch of the service in which they are now serving. This the writer hopes that Congress will have the wisdom not to let them do, because it would tend to disorganize the army. A large number of the men are in need of overcoats, blankets and shoes; but the latter want is being obviated by heavy details of shoemakers from the ranks who have been engaged for some time past in supplying the need of their brethren in arms. General Stuart, commanding the old Stonewall Brigade, was the first to commence by this means to supply his men with the needed articles, having detailed thirty sho